Tuesday, August 22, 1961
Sravana 31, 1883 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 22nd August, 1961/Sravana 31, 1883 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Availability of Data obtained from Space Flights

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*783. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** **Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. have made available to the World's Scientific Community the important data obtained through space flights undertaken by these two countries;

(b) if so, whether India has been able to obtain the same;

(c) whether Indian Scientists have analysed such data; and

(d) if so, the result of such an analysis?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Analysis of such data takes a long period of time. Some analysis has been initiated by the Indian scientists and important conclusions have been arrived at concerning density and temperature of the high atmosphere.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether these scientists have gone to these countries to study these data at first hand? If so, what is their number and to which country have they gone?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Whenever there are conferences of this type and any of our scientists are invited, they go. I cannot give the exact number of the scientists at the moment, but many of our scientists have visited USA, USSR and many other countries.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any special organisation or wing has been set up for the analysis of this data? If so, what is its strength and size?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Pending the formation of a permanent space committee, the Indian National Commission for the IGY has been asked to serve provisionally as the National Space Committee for India. It is associated with, what is called, the COSPAR, that is, the international organisation Its Chairman was Dr. Krishna, who recently died and the Secretary is Dr. A. P. Mitra, who is also working with the international committee since 1959.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Governments of the USSR and the USA have made available to us the data concerning the physcho-physiological responses of man in terrestrial environment and, if so, whether an analysis is made on that?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Both the USSR and the USA are making available the scientific results of rockets and satellite programmes to the world scientific community by depositing their data in the world data centres and also by mutual exchange. With regard to the particular physiological

effects, they are themselves studying ... and are perhaps not in a position to give the data till they have satisfied themselves.

Shri Radha Raman: Has the Government of India obtained any information with regard to the latest flight made by Major Titov of USSR and, if so, what are its particulars?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am not aware of the particulars of Major Titov's flight. I suppose that data is being examined. They do not give any data to any one country. They make the data available to the world community of sciences, to COSPAR. Then, if any country asks for any data, they also give it subject to their own conditions.

Participation of Students in Political Demonstrations

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*784. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1317 on the 5th April, 1961 and state the decision taken, if any, on the question of prohibiting students from participating in political demonstrations?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The matter is being taken up with the State Governments.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question it was revealed that efforts were being made to persuade political parties. May I know as to what their reaction is and whether they have agreed to put such restraints?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This matter has been examined in the Ministry. We have come to the conclusion that it will be wrong to exercise any kind of prohibition in this matter because in education a negative approach cannot pay. It would be more desirable to adopt a more constructive approach. It is certainly not a good thing that students should participate in demonstrations and that young children should go about with flags. But instead of making it illegal, it is much more desirable to adopt a more constructive attitude and discourage the boys from taking part in these demonstrations.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I will only appeal to hon. Members to think if they would send their children to political parties before they are ripe to become ministers. During the impressionable age should you destroy them? They should think about this before asking a question to the hon. Minister. He is asked to decide that for all of us. But let us think: Am I prepared to send my boy?

Shri Vajpayee: What about university students?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Minister said that he was persuading the political parties not to utilise the boys for political purposes.

Mr. Speaker: A question relating to human relations is asked. Each hon. Member will feel whether he is prepared to send is boy and make him absolutely useless when he can take charge of the country. Whenever I stand up on the stage can I give this advice, in which I myself would not participate, to those people who hear me? I am appealing to the Principal of one college. He must be more anxious about it. Personally, I would like that no boy ought to enter into politics..... (*Interruption*). Next question.

Shri Tyagi: There are many other issues. What about communal tendencies and participation into the communal type of organisations?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Should they not take part in national integration?

Mr. Speaker: Is it not political?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is political.

Shri Vajpayee: The term 'political demonstrations' should be defined.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow all hon. Members opportunity to express what they think about political integration and about emotional integration regarding children in the Plan debate. They may create a new ministry for that, say, the Boys Ministry, and whether boys may enter into politics. Next question.

Shri Tyagi: A question had been asked by me and the hon. Minister was replying to it.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Whether it is communal or political, whatever kind of activity it may be, it is undesirable to take these children for these demonstrations. As you have rightly pointed out, that is a responsibility of all the political leaders.

Mr. Speaker: I look to all the parents and political parties to see that these boys are not dragged into this. Let them wait till they are 21 years of age when they may become the Prime Miinster of India.

Shri Tyagi: What about teachers?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Estimates of Refineries

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*785. { **Shri Achar:** / **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Morarka:** }

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1345 on the 5th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the cost estimates in respect of Nunmati and Barauni refineries have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir, for the Nunmati refinery only.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 1].

Shri Achar: From the statement I find that the total amount required is Rs. 17 crores and odd. May I know the foreign exchange part of it and whether that has been provided for?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The foreign exchange element had been provided for against a credit from the Rumanians who are erecting this refinery for us. Foreign exchange is involved in the cost of plant and equipment, some miscellaneous ancillary work and some wages and salaries that are paid to foreigners.

Mr. Speaker: I have not yet made up my mind whether to allow a number of supplementary questions about foreign exchange for every industry. Do you want the industry or not? If you want it, foreign exchange ought not to stand in its way. If you do not want the industry, apart from the foreign exchange you do not allow it. It is a means to an end. If I want to go to my house, how are you worried as to how I go? I will a walk if nothing is available. Any question asked here must lead to something more which would throw light upon whether we should accept the industry or not. If the industry is by itself good, any amount of foreign exchange can be given.

Shri Achar: It does not mean that we do not want it. But we want to know . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not criticising My difficulty is whether I should allow such questions. Shall I allow questions like that almost every day with respect to every industry, namely, what is the amount of foreign exchange, as if the hon. Member is going to supply in case it is not there? It is the duty of the Government to provide foreign exchange. When it is a critical situation, I would allow such questions but not ordinarily on every question.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: By this time I have settled in my mind as to who are the experts and in which subject. I will give them an opportunity. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the original estimates for the Nunmati refinery were rejected by the Rumanian experts, may I know whether these new estimates about the Nunmati refinery are in concurrence with what the Rumanians wanted?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The final estimates are not exactly in concurrence with the first estimates which were very early made while the Indian delegation visited Rumania. That delegation did not take into consideration many aspects which they would have to face in constructing a refinery in Assam like transport charges, erection charges, land cost, arrangement for water and all that. Now that everything has been done, the final estimates have been brought down from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 17 crores. We now think that it will be round about Rs. 17 crores which would be finally spent on this project.

Shri Achar: May I know how much time it will take to put up this plant and for the refinery to go into production?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is practically ready. Next December, the refinery will start production. As a matter of fact, after a couple of months, we are going to start trial production.

Mr. Speaker: In December?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes. On 1st January, we are thinking of celebrating the first opening.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the target of production has been increased along with the increase in estimates?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The target of production stands as it was originally at .75 million tons. What happened at that time was, many factors were not taken into account. Now, they have been taken into account and the revision has been made.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: A sum of Rs. 1 crore or a little more has been provided under the head miscellaneous ancillary works. May I know the nature of these ancillary works? Also, the Minister said that it is going into trial production. May I know when the pipe lines will be completed?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Pipe line is being done by Oil India Ltd., a separate organisation. They have come quite near Nunmati. I cannot exactly specify the miles—25 or 20 miles more have to be done. Because of very heavy rains, the programme of building pipe lines before December or November is not being kept up. So, we are making some alternative arrangement to transport crude oil from the point where the transport pipe line has reached to Nunmati refinery. We hope by February—a few days this way or that wey—the pipe line will be completed.

Shri Hem Barua: Ma I know whether it is a fact that the Nunmati refinery would suffer certain losses in financial terms during the initial three years and if so whether that has been computed also? There is some report that during the first three years, the refinery would not be able to make any profit. Therefore, I want to know whether that has also been computed in financial terms?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not yet come across any estimates or forecast that the refinery would not make any profit in the first three years. It is a question of the size of the profit that you may be making in the early stages and thereafter increasing the profits. I do not think the refinery will not make any profit, especially Nunmati.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether firm arrangements have been made with the Railway for transport of crude oil like tank wagons and other things so that we may not be faced with a situation that we are facing with regard to the transport of coal?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They are taking every step that is possible for them to contemplate just now. There will be no discontinuity in the supply

of crude oil as alternatively we have got schemes. The pipe line will be ready sometime by February. Before that, we think we shall be able to supply crude oil to the refinery.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether there is going to be another production pipe line for transport of finished products of the Numnati refinery?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That scheme is under examination.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Raj.

Shri Hem Raj: No. 786.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Question No. 798 may also be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister willing to answer?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir.

Oil Exploration

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*786. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Damani:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1346 on the 5th April, 1961 and state further progress made in the negotiations with foreign interests regarding exploration and exploitation of oil in our country?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): As a result of negotiations with the Burmah Oil Company, a supplemental agreement was signed on the 27th July, 1961, modifying the existing Oil India Limited agreement. Negotiations with other foreign companies are in progress.

Exploration of Oil

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*798. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has since been reached between the Government of India and ESSO Standard, an American Oil Company for exploration of oil in India, as a result of the negotiations which had of late been going on;

(b) if so, what are terms of the agreement; and

(c) what is the scheme of exploration envisaged under the agreement?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know which are the foreign companies with which negotiations are proceeding?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Negotiations are proceeding with an American Co., and the E.N.I. and also proposals made by Shell are under examination.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that negotiations are proceeding with certain foreign countries for oil exploration in this country,—countries like France, Italy and America—, do the Government propose to enter into agreement with them as we have entered into agreement with the Burma Oil Co.—on the same lines?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. Negotiations with the companies are being conducted somewhat on different lines, based on the proposals which

have emanated from those countries, but certainly circumscribed by our own policy. I do not think all the agreements will be similar.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know in which area they—Burma Oil Co. —will operate?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The agreement with the Burma Oil Co. has been made for work in Assam near about the areas where they already hold some lease. This arrangement is not for any areas outside Assam.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether these negotiations are on the basis of having collaboration or they would be for giving licence? What are the bases of negotiations?

Mr. Speaker: Is it participation or mere technical know-how?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Certain western companies are desirous of getting lease from us. Certain companies want partnership. There are some Italian and French interests which have offered straightforward credit and technical assistance to do exploration.

Shri Damani: May I know whether exploration of Jaisalmer area has begun and if not, when it is likely to begin? What outlay is estimated for that?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Exploration in Jaisalmer has already been undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Its tempo has slowed down in the near past. Recently, we have entered into some agreement with the French Petroleum Institute who will help us in carrying out exploration work in Jaisalmer area.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any negotiations were entered into with ESSO and if so, with what result?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes. In answer to Question No. 798, I have said that negotiations did take place, but unfortunately they broke down and there was no agreement reached.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether any foreign interests are ready to take up work in Jwalamukhi?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No.

Shri Damani: My question was, when exploration work in Jaisalmer area will begin and what estimate has been made for the outlay.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Exploration is a word used for a large number of search processes. As I said, this work has already started. In that area, the drilling aspect and final stages of exploration will be tackled in collaboration with a French party which is giving assistance. The total financial involvement as at present envisaged is Rs. 3 to 4 crores in exploration work alone

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government are going to utilise the technical skill of these foreign oil companies like the Esso Standards or whether they are going to allow the lands on lease to these companies?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have said that the negotiations with Esso Standards have broken down; there is no question of negotiations with the Esso Standards now being taken up. As for that area, the French Petroleum Institute, a Government-sponsored body, has already agreed to help us for carrying out work in the Jaisalmer area.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether when we are having our negotiations with these foreign companies, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is also going to collaborate with them in actual exploration work, or whether these foreign firms are going to carry on exploration work themselves, as the Stanvacs did in West Bengal?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We prefer the former suggestion offered by the hon. Member.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether it is a fact that the Ministry in charge of oil had entered into an

agreement with the Italian firm which is in the public sector, but subsequently it was vetoed by the Finance Minister?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is not at all a fact.

Shri Hem Barua: There was some report to that effect.

Mr. Speaker: He denies it; he says that it is wrong.

Import of Lubricating Oils

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*787. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 739 on the 10th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether an agreement has been entered into between State owned oil company and Yugoslavia for supply of 15000 tons of lubricating oil: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The matter is still under negotiation.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the exact offer received from the Yogoslav Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The offers from the Yugoslav commercial organisations have been made under the trade plan of 1961, to supply lubricating oil, payment for which will be in non-convertible rupees. The quantity of lubricating oil indicated is worth Rs. 50 lakhs.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know by how much quantity our country is short in respect of lubricating oil, and what steps are being taken to reach self-sufficiency in this matter?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Except a very small quantity that is being manufactured by the Digboi Oil Refinery, we are still not manufacturing any quantity of lubricating oil. The total sums involved in the import of lubricating oil are of the order of Rs. 13 crores. We are now preparing to manufacture lubricating oil both in the public and the private sectors, and I hope that during the Third Plan period we shall have started production in substantial quantities.

Iron Ore in Mohindergarh

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*788. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1753 on the 26th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the suitability, of iron ore deposits in Mohindergarh District, Punjab has been examined at the National Metallurgical Laboratory;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) details of the proposal received from the Punjab Government or from a private party for the utilisation of the iron ore in a Low Shaft Furnace to be set up in District Mohindergarh;

(d) whether it has been examined; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The National Metallurgical Laboratory which is conducting smelting trials of Mohindergarh iron ore has not yet completed the work.

(c) to (e). No proposal has been received from the Punjab Government for the establishment of a Low Shaft Furnace in Mohindergarh District. An application has, however, been received from a Private party for the grant of licence to set up a pig iron plant at Narnaul, Mohindergarh District. The application is under consideration.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the quantity of iron

ore deposits in this area has been fully assessed, and if not, whether more survey will take place?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Some assessment has been made, and according to present estimates, the deposits are not large; they are of the order of about two million tons.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether in view of the fact that this area is under-developed and backward, there is any proposal to set up any furance in the public sector?

Sardar Swaran Singh: With all the sympathy that one may have for any under-developed area, a furance can be established only at a place where the necessary raw material is available, and the proposition is an economic one.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether this ore is of more than 60 per cent Fe content, or it is of lower grade?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It varies from 60 to 65 per cent Fe content, but unfortunately, the phosphorus content also is a little high.

People's Friendship University, Moscow

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*789. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1603 on the 18th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the final selection has since been made of candidates for People's Friendship University, Moscow;

(b) if so, the manner in which this selection has been made; and

(c) the number and details of the candidates selected and the subjects for which they have been selected?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The same procedure was followed as in the case of other Foreign Scholarship Schemes.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 2].

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement I find that only 30 students have been selected. May I know whether in the advertisement that was published in the newspapers, any figure was indicated in regard to the number of students that would be sent?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We had been offered, and we accepted 30 places. I am not aware, and I cannot say at the moment whether in the advertisement this fact was mentioned or not.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the number of applicants that appeared before the selection committee, and also the constitution of the selection committee?

Shri Humayun Kabir: 117 candidates were invited for interview. The constitution of the selection committee was as follows: Prof. Thacker was the chairman; the other members were: a representative of the Soviet Embassy, a representative of the Ministry of External Affairs, the Director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the Principal of the Delhi Polytechnic, a professor of medicine in the Indian Institute of Medical Science and formerly Principal, Amritsar, Medical College, and an officer of the Ministry as secretary.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether these students have been selected for technical education or for sociological and ideological training?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In the advertisement, it was made clear, and if the hon. Member had looked at the statement, he would have found that we have selected students only for agriculture, engineering and medicine.

Shri Kunhan: May I know whether any reservation has been made for Scheduled Castes and other backward communities for these scholarships?

Shri Humayun Kabir: For foreign scholarships, we do not make any such reservations, but there are scholarships for Scheduled Caste students separately.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether it is a fact that the People's Friendship University, Moscow, are going to bear all the expenses of the Indian students during the period they get the People's Friendship University education?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That is precisely the meaning of a full scholarship.

Shri Tangamani: A report appeared in the papers that these courses had started as early as 1st October, 1960. May I know whether these thirty students had been sent in time for that course, or whether they have been sent only subsequently, and if so, the reason for the delay?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not think that they have gone yet. They are expected to go by about the 25th August this year, and they will join the course. But I do not think that they have lost anything. I have visited the university. The proper course will only start this year.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the duration of the courses?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The duration is generally four years, but in the case of the Medical course, it is five years.

Espionage Cases

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*790. { **Shri Hem Barua:** . **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 84 on the 17th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the cases of those arrested in connection with espionage activities have been completed; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against those found guilty?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) In three cases, five persons were detained under the Preventive Detention Act. The detention of one person was, however, not confirmed by the Advisory Board and he was released on May 23, 1961.

One case in which three persons were involved, is *sub-judice*.

Shri Hem Barua: In relation to this espionage issue, on a previous occasion, the hon Prime Minister was pleased to state here that some six or seven countries were involved in espionage work in this country. May I know whether these six or seven countries were contacted and warned to stop espionage work here?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): What I said was that from time to time, not all at the same time, we have come in contact with some such activities by a number of foreign missions here. Naturally, whenever this has occurred, we have taken it up with them; sometimes, the persons concerned were junior people, and they were withdrawn or taken away from India. Normally, these cases were not of very great importance; sometimes, the matters were taken to the courts too.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this particular fact of espionage was brought to the notice of those one or two foreign countries that were involved in this matter, and if so, what is their reaction or response to our protest?

Mr. Speaker: He answered it just now.

Shri Hem Barua: I am referring to these two countries which were involved in this particular espionage. The number might be one or two; in the newspapers, it was mentioned as two. Whatever that might be, my question is whether these two countries, whose officials were indulging in espionage work in this country, were sufficiently warned and a protest launched with them? If so, what was their reaction or response?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Considering that the persons against whom we protested were withdrawn, it was not merely a question of warning; the warning had effect, and action was taken on it.

Shri Hem Barua: It was said on the previous occasion that one firm was involved in the espionage work? May I know, whether that firm has its headquarters here? If so, what action has been taken against it?

Mr. Speaker: Is it a foreign firm?

Shri Hem Barua: Mention was made of a firm. Whether it was foreign or Indian, I do not know. But my conjecture is that it must be a foreign firm. Whatever it may be, may I know whether that firm was taken to task for indulging in this espionage?

Mr. Speaker: Apart from the officials of the Embassies, has any action been taken against the firm which is said to have got involved in this matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know about this question. I have not been following it.

Shri Datar: I have not got information on that point. The information is realating to the prosecution and detention.

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion, this was positively stated on the floor of the House, and no information further than that camp up. That is why I am interested in knowing what has happened to that firm.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I have no information on that point. I have seen the previous reply given by the late Home Minister and in that he has not mentioned anything about any foreign firm (*Interruptions*). I have got his reply before me.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether criminal proceedings will be taken against those who have been detained?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: At present, they have been detained for one year. There is no intention at present to start criminal proceedings against them.

Shri Nath Pai: He has partially answered the question. But I have to ask this Espionage is dealt with normally by deterrent punishment. If Government are in possession of sufficient evidence, why are these people being treated so leniently as if they are guests in this country? Instead of bringing them within the scope of preventive detention, why not institute proceedings against them and see that the maximum deterrent punishment is awarded?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member should know that it is not always an easy matter to get conviction in our courts, even when we are convinced of the guilt of a person, specially in such cases where formal evidence is very often lacking.

Shri Nath Pai: I entirely agree that it is very difficult to bring about conviction. In that case, is it not possible for those persons later on to go on parading that they were just victimised and persecuted?

Mr. Speaker: It is argument.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I cannot say because there is an Advisory Board and they have the right of appeal and representation. So when the Advisory Board after hearing them decides that the detention is justified, they certainly cannot complain against it.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it not a fact that evidence is lacking because the foreigners working in the foreign Missions who were involved in these cases have been allowed to go out of the country?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not think so. The hon. Member should also realise that sometimes we have to take very quick action and for that quick action it is essential that the Preventive Detention Act should be used.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the present Home Minister to the statement made by the late revered Pantji to the effect that these foreigners involve in this espionage work were allowed to go out of the country; they were no more here and that was why evidence was lacking? This reflects on the system of detection and punishment that the Government has.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall have to look into what the late Home Minister had said. I have got with me the last reply which he had given on this occasion. In that reply, nothing like that has been said.

Shri Hem Barua: On one occasion, it was the Prime Minister who replied; on another, it was the late Home Minister who replied. Therefore, I would request the present Home Minister to see both the replies and then come to a conclusion.

Collection of Demograpic Data

***792. Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to recent exodus of displaced persons and the increasing internal migration of people to newly urbanised areas, the work of collecting demographic data has become impossible; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to co-ordinate the work of different Demographic Research Centres started by Government in India?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). No. All census information has been quite satisfactorily collected in all parts of the country, including newly urbanised areas. A Demographic Advisory Committee has, however, been constituted to co-ordinate the work of Demographic Training and Research Centres set up with financial assistance from the Government.

भूतपूर्व राजाओं के महलों को खरीदना

*७९३. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भूतपूर्व राजाओं के महलों को खरीदना चाहती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन महलों को खरीदने और उन के रख-रखाव के लिये एक राष्ट्रीय न्यास स्थापित किया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस विषय में राज्य सरकारों से भी राय ली है ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ भूतपूर्व राजाओं ने अपने महल मुफ्त में या बराये नाम दामों पर दे दिये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों ने कुछ राजाओं के महल, जो सार्वजनिक काम के लिये चाहियें थे, खरीदे हैं।

(ख) एक राष्ट्रीय न्यास बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया था, किन्तु

व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयों के कारण उस पर आगे कार्यवाही नहीं की गई ?

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि अभी तक कितने राजाओं के महल खरीदे गये हैं और उन के लिये कितनी धन-राशि व्यय की गई है तथा कितने राजाओं के महल खरीदने का प्रश्न अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

श्री दातार : मेरे पास इस का विवरण नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि राष्ट्रीय न्यास स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वे कौन सी कठिनाइयां हैं, जिन के कारण यह विचार स्थगित किया गया ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री): ये महल एक जगह नहीं, अनेक जगहों पर, अनेक सूबों में और अनेक राजाओं के हैं । हम ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को इस के बारे में लिखा था कि वे उन लोगों से दाम के बारे में बात-चीत करें । देखा यह गया कि जितनी बात-चीत होती है, उतने ही दाम बढ़ते चले जाते हैं । गवर्नमेंट को इस सिलसिले में यह देखना पड़ता है कि मकान की हालत कैसी है । अगर हम उस को ले लें और उस के इन्तजाम और मेनटेनेन्स में काफ़ी खर्च हो जाये, तो उस को लेना बेकार है । इन सब बातों को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने देखा है और अभी तक यह राय नहीं हुई है कि हम उन महलों को लें । इस लिये नेशनल ट्रस्ट बनाने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय गृह-मंत्री जी ने इस सुझाव पर विचार किया है कि राजाओं-महाराजाओं से अपील की जाये कि वे उन महलों को निःशुल्क जनता की सेवा के लिये दे देवें ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी हां, अपील तो नहीं, उन से वैसे कहा गया कि किसी तरह वे वगैर कीमत के दे दें, लेकिन अभी तक किसी ने हां नहीं की है ।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): मैं कुछ अर्ज कर दूं । बात यह है कि अक्सर वे ऐसे घर हैं कि अगर वे मुफ्त भी दें, तो भी हम माफ़ी चाहेंगे, हम नहीं लेंगे, क्योंकि वे हमारे किसी काम के नहीं हैं और हम पर बोझा हो जाता है । अक्सर निकम्मे मकान हैं, जो गिरने वाले हैं और उन की मरम्मत कराने में लाखों रुपये खर्च होंगे । इस लिये उन को लेना मुनासिब नहीं समझा जाता है, जब तक कि माकूल चीज न हो ।

श्री कासलीवाल: क्या यह सही नहीं है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने ऐसे काफ़ी महल कई जगह खरीदे हैं ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : वह तो सही है । जहां कोई मिलता है, उस को सोच-समझ कर खरीदा जाता है और उसको काम में भी ला रहे हैं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that certain palaces have been purchased by Government. I want to know whether he is in possession of the details as to what amount has been spent on that.

Mr. Speaker: Total amount?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Total amount of the purchase.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): We require notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is strange. They have purchased these palaces. This question was tabled 20 days ago. Still Government have no information. Have they purchased these palaces without paying any money?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The hon. Member is wrong. The question is entirely different. It is not about the purchase of palaces of the Maharajas; it deals with the other matter.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: We could not follow him.

Shri Vajpayee: What about part (a) of the question?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Part (a) of the question is whether Government propose to purchase the palaces of *ex*-rulers. He says certain palaces have been purchased, and yet he does not give us the information.

Mr. Speaker: The question refers to palaces.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Part (a) of the question is whether Government propose to purchase the palaces of-*ex*-rulers; part (b) is whether it is a fact that a national trust will be set up for the purchase and maintenance of the palaces. Therefore, it is related to the national trust. The question is in regrad to the palaces which we might purchase or which we might propose to purchase in connection with the setting up of a national trust, therefore I am answering that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The answer to part (a) is in the affirmative.

Mr. Speaker: He says the crux of this question is the national trust.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After purchasing the palaces.

Mr. Speaker: What can be done? That is how the hon. Home Minister understood it. Part (a) of the question is related to part (b). Unless there is a proposal to purchase these, there is no meaning in establishing a trust. Therefore, he thought the trust was the main thing, and the trust related to the palaces. He has answered that. There is nothing escaping the notice of this House. If the hon. Member wants the amount spent so far on the purchase of the palaces, he can table another question. The hon. Minister is not in possession of the information now.

Security Measures against Espionage

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*794. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** / **Shri Vajpayee:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in the light of espionage cases and infiltrations across the border, Government have considered the need for tightening security measures and revising security procedures in the public services; and

(b) if so, what are the conclusions of such examination, if any?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Appropriate measures have been taken to ensure proper custody and safety of secret papers and information.

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, is this a proper reply that appropriate measures have been taken? What are the appropriate measures?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): We cannot give detailed information in this regard. It will not be advisable to tell the House that these are the specific steps which have been taken.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This question has to be properly understood. There are two very vital parts of this question. One is the procedures in the public services which we adopt, another is the security measures against infiltration. May I invite the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the fact that very recently the Prime Minister of UK set up a committee in the wake of the George Black spy case, to examine the security procedures in the public services? So, the first part of my question relates to security procedures, whether they have examined the security procedures so that they may be able to tighten them, so that they may be able to fix responsibility. Just now the hon. Home Minister said that it was not possible to fix responsibility and find evidence. Therefore, it is necessary to revise these security procedures. Secondly, my question

deals with infiltrations and security measures. I hope he will throw light on the two vital parts.

Mr. Speaker: Has the Home Minister given it up, that it is impossible to find out how these people can be caught? Or, are the loopholes being tightened wherever they are, or has any committee on the lines of the committee in the UK been set up to find out how more effective measures can be adopted? That is the question.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): This is constantly being done here and in our foreign missions, wherever it is, but however constantly we may do it, sometimes there is human failure. It is not a question of the machinery. The human being fails, for some odd reason or other. In one case, for instance, a certain person behaved in a most extraordinary way,—a certain young man in the foreign service. His head went off suddenly. There is no excuse at all, because he lost all his capacity for his head to function. He did the most foolish thing.

Mr. Speaker: In our foreign service?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes. It was not a case of espionage. It was a case of pure theft. It is inexplicable why a man in his position should commit theft of money belonging to the mission. Immediately thereafter he admitted it, there was no hiding it either. There are human failures, wherever it may be, whether it is an office or an aircraft. In an aircraft there was an accident, something happened to a human being. One has always tried to make it fool-proof in all these things so far as one can.

Shri Hem Barua *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed him a number of questions.

Shri Hem Barua: Not on this.

Shri Vajpayee: In view of the fact that important papers are reported to have been recovered from the house of these employees who are involved in espionage cases, may I know whether Government have given thought to the suggestion that these employees who are dealing with important and confidential papers should not be allowed to take papers or files to their houses?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They are not supposed to take them out. Of course, that is an offence—taking anything out.

Shri Vajpayee: It means that proper check is not being maintained; and in spite of the instructions, employees are taking important files to their houses.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may come to any conclusion. All that can be elicited has been elicited.

Shri Ranga: In view of these instances multiplying themselves or increasing in recent years, may the House be assured that a special study has been made by the concerned Ministries in order to prevent their recurrence and also to ensure that these officers would be supervised and controlled so that such things would not be repeated?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member's advice would be remembered.

Shri Ranga: May I know what those special studies or special steps are that Government have been able to take in order to see that these things are prevented? It is easy to say all possible steps are being taken. In the light of these things, some special study has got to be made in order to prevent the recurrence of this mischief.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister just said that so far as the rules and regulations are concerned, there is no defect.

Shri Ranga: That is not enough.

Mr. Speaker: He added that sometimes there are human frailties. However, constant watch is being kept. I do not think there is any use pursuing this question.

Shri Ranga: That may be all right in regard to occasional lapses, but these things have been happening repeatedly.

Mr. Speaker: We are converting this into a resolution hour. Hon. Members will constantly bear in mind that the Question Hour can be used only for the purpose of eliciting information. Occasionally I allow some suggestions to be made, but they must stop with them. They ought not to force an assurance on the basis of the suggestion. That should be done during other periods. In the Question Hour we can only elicit information.

Payment to Palai Bank Depositors

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*796. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri M. K. Kumaran:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1744 on the 26th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the investigation into the affairs of the Palai Bank in relation to the conduct of Directors has since been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number and the amount paid to depositors by way of initial preferential payment by the end of July, 1961; and

(d) whether there is likelihood of depositors other than those who received initial preferential payment receiving any amount by the end of July, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes. An application under Section 45 G of the Banking Companies Act was filed in the Kerala High Court on the 17th August, 1961.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Upto the 30th July, 1961, the liquidator has issued cheques to 50,268 depositors for a total sum of Rs. 62,09,501/-.

(d) No, but every effort is being made to expedite the further payments.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Out of 88,000 depositors who had to receive initial preferential payment, may I know why only 50,000 have got?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Member knows that immediately after the liquidation, a go-slow policy was adopted by the staff. They also went on a pen-down strike. Therefore this whole matter was delayed. The persons participating in the strike were dismissed under the court's order, and after that the work is being expedited.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if it is a fact that one of the directors or his wife has drawn an advance of Rs. 24 lakhs while the assets are only Rs. 1 lakh?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The whole matter is under examination, and actually a report has been submitted to the Kerala High Court dealing with all these questions. I think the hon. Member should wait.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: According to the Banking Companies Act, the Official liquidator has to furnish a statement within six months from the date of the order of winding up passed by the High Court. May I know what the difficulty is in stating these things?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: As I said, the Liquidator has already submitted a report to the Kerala High Court, and the decision of the High Court is still awaited. Orders of the High Court on this application are still awaited. Therefore, I cannot give anything now.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Whatever the High Court order may be, may I know if the report of the official liquidator will be placed on the Table of the House?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The matter is still before the High Court and it is for the High Court to take any suitable action. I cannot say whether the report can be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: It is not that all the reports published anywhere will be placed on the Table of the House: this applies only to reports for which this Government is responsible by itself. If any hon. Member wants other reports, I will ask the hon. Minister to get copies of that report and place them in the Library. Only those reports that can form part of the proceedings will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I want to know whether the report of the official liquidator will be placed in the Library at least.

Mr. Speaker: We shall try. There is a suggestion that a copy of that report may be placed in the Library.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Permission will have to be taken from the High Court. You are a lawyer, Sir; you can understand that we cannot do so unless we take the permission of the High Court.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): The hon. Deputy Minister is correct. This is the subject matter of proceedings in the High Court. The liquidator is an official of the High Court and he has furnished a certain report under the Banking Campanies Act. Apart from that, we can gain respect if we take the formal permission from the High Court for the purpose of laying it here. It may not be advisable to have any discussion of these matters here.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. It is not that. Hon. Members are anxious from time to time to know what exactly is happening. I think that all proceedings in a Court are public documents. Any hon. Member can obtain a document, particularly the Government. The matter came up before this House. What is the difficulty? A copy of the document has to be obtained.

Shri A. K. Sen: There is not difficulty excepting that we shall inform the High Court that there has been such a demand and after informing the High Court, we shall see.

Mr. Speaker: It is a public document; anybody can get it.... (*Interruptions*). Order, order. I want to know from the hon. Law Minister. If I can obtain a copy of the plaint, cannot I put it here?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is the subject-matter of pending proceeding and I do not think that we can put it here.

Mr. Speaker: No discussion ought to be allowed on a matter which is *sub judice*. But to obtain information regarding it—it is a rather curious argument. The newspapers will report what exactly the plaint is what the written statement is and what the proceedings in the court are?

Shri A. K. Sen: We shall certainly do so after sending information to High Court.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever procedure may be adopted, the House is interested in it and they want to follow what is happening. I can certainly assure the hon. Minister that so long as the case is pending there no discusion on that matter will be allowed in this house.

Diamond Deposits in Kurnool District

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*797. { **Shri Kunhan:** / **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detailed investigation of the diamond deposits in Banganappalle in Kurnool district have since been undertaken by the Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines; and

(b) if so, what is the progress made up-to-date?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Preliminary reconnaissance survey of the diamondiferous belt in Kurnool

district was taken up by the Geological Survey of India during 1960-61 with a view to plan out detailed mapping and investigation by drilling, etc. during the III Five Year Plan period. The Geological Survey of India propose to undertake large scale mapping with pitting, trenching, drilling, sampling and washing for diamonds in the diamondiferous belts in the Kurnool, Mehaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Guntur, Krishna and Anantapur districts during the III Five Year Plan period.

Shri Kunhan: In view of the shortage of diamonds, will the Government propose to accelerate the pace of survey?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Our programmes are all laid down. The reconnaissance survey of the diamondiferous belt in this area was taken up last year and the officers of the Geological Survey of India are at present writing the report of those investigations. For the next year, the Geological Survey of India has prepared its programme as also the Indian Bureau of Mines. The next year programme and the Third Plan programme have all been prepared in detail and I hope that they will be undertaken quickly.

By-products of oil Refineries

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*799. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chunni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to develop petro-chemical industries around Nunmati (Gauhati) and Barauni based on refinery gases from the public sector refineries being built up at these two places; and

(b) if so, the main details of the proposal?

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The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). There is at present no specific proposal under consideration by Government to develop petro-chemical industries based on the refinery gases from Nunmati and Barauni. The Government of India has set up a Petro-Chemical Committee to recommend the pattern of development of petrochemical industries. This Committee will also consider the utilisation of the refinery gases for development of petro-chemical industries.

Shri Kodiyan: What is the estimated quantity of gas that will be available from the refineries at Nunmati and Barauni annually?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The waste gas available from Nunmati and Barauni cannot be estimated reasonably just now. We will have to wait for some more time when the project pattern is all finalised and it starts production.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal to utilise some of the gas in the beginning for producing liquid petroleum gas for use as domestic fuel as well as for industrial consumption?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. The scheme of producing liquid petroleum gas is very much before us and we are already considering such a scheme but not other petro-chemical complex which are linked up to the refinery. In an isolated way some schemes are being considered.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam has made certain suggestions to the Government of India towards the utilisation of the gas that will be available in the Nunmati refinery and whether it is also a fact that the Government of India has come forward to take share in the responsibility for utilising the gas in some ancillary industries round about Nunmati?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Thre are two things; perhaps the hon. Member is confusing. The Government of Assam are suggesting certain schemes based on the utilisation of natural gas that is coming out along with oil.

Shri Hem Barua: That is Naharkotiya.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In regard to Nunmati refinery, I am not aware of any proposal which has been sent by the Assam Government. We have ourselves appointed a small committee and it is going to make certain recommendations for our consideration. The utilisation of waste gas from both these refineries will be considered at the appropriate time.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria—absent. Shri Tangamani.

Shri Tangamani: Question No. 800.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नाम सूची में प्रथम है । आप शुद्धि पत्र देखिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नाम है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जी हां, मेरा नाम सब से पहले है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अच्छा, श्री भक्त दर्शन :

हिन्दू धर्मादाय संस्था आयोग की रिपोर्ट

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*८००. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री तंगामणि :
श्री प्र० गं० देव :

क्या विधि मंत्री २९ नवम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या ५४९ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दू धर्मादाय संस्थाओं की जांच करके रिपोर्ट देने के लिये जो आयोग नियुक्त किया गया था उसने इस बीच अपने कार्य में क्या प्रगति की है ?

The Minister of Law (Shri A K. Sen): Since November, 1960, the Commission has toured the following States:—

1. Gujarat.
2. Andhra Pradesh.
3. Part of Madras.
4. Maharashtra.
5. Part of Rajasthan.
6. West Bengal.
7. Orissa.

It is at present touring the State of Uttar Pradesh. It has also held three sittings exclusively devoted to the discussions on the issues brought out in the evidence taken so far.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् क्या कमीशन ने सरकार को बतलाया है कि देर से देर कब तक वह अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगा, यानी क्या इस दूसरी लोक सभा के समाप्त होने से पहले वह अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगा ?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : अभी तक कुछ नहीं बतलाया है ।

Shri Tangamani: Even on a previous occasion, we were told that the Commission was expected to submit its report by the second half of 1961. When this Commission was originally set up we were told that the Commission will take only six months but the supplementary demand for an additional six months was also before us. We do not want to hurry them but we would like to know whether this report will be submitted to us during this Parliament or it will have to be held over to the next Parliament.

Shri A. K. Sen: Let us hope it will be submitted during the currency of this Parliament. They have asked for an extension up to February next. With regard to such high-powered Commissions, it is not possible to keep on goading them in this work. The matter is a rather responsible piece of business and it is hardly worth-while to goad them all the time.

Mr. Speaker: I think the same answer was given sometime ago. The Minister said that they wanted more

time and that it was granted. Further consideration will come up in the next Parliament, God willing.

Shri A. K. Sen: I may inform the House that that is why I had given notice for postponing the discussion in the Select Committee of the Bill which was pending, because we expected that this report would be forthcoming. It is no use having that Bill brought up before the House without this report.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Panigrahi:

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I only wanted to know about the position of the Bill to which the hon. Minister referred now.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Minister moved any motion about it?

Shri A. K. Sen: We will bring a motion very soon.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this Commission has completed its tour of the various States or whether it has still to tour some States before it sits up and finalises its report?

Shri A. K. Sen: They are not fixing the programme of their tour in consultation with us. We are only informed of it when we ask them where they are touring. At the present moment they are touring Uttar Pradesh. Whether they want to tour other States or parts of other States is more than I can say.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

U.S. Steel Mission

*791. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Morarka:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 338 on February 27, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the report of a two Member U.S. Steel Mission which came to India to assist the Hindustan Steel Ltd., in the establishment of an overall training plan, has since been received; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III annexure No. 3].

Scholarships for African Students

*795. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) The number of scholarships provided for 1961-62 for students from African countries for study in India;

(b) details of the same; and

(c) whether it is proposed to increase the number of scholarships?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 115.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 4].

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shifting of A.F HQRS.

*801. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ARMED Forces Head-quarters are being shifted out of Delhi; and

(b) if so, when and to which place?

The Minister of Defence Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal in NEFA

*802. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal find in the Subansiri Division in **NEFA** is of the

kind and quality for commercial exploitation; and

(b) if so, the progress made for its detailed investigation?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) It is premature to give a definite opinion at the present stage.

(b) Does not arise.

Credit from Austria

*803. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 1068 on the 23rd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations for the terms and conditions for the credit received from Austria have since been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No, Sir. The negotiations have not yet been concluded.

(b) Does not arise.

Requirements of Kerosene and Diesel Oil in Third Plan Period

*804. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether assessment of our requirements of kerosene and diesel oil during the Third Five Year Plan period has been made;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the quantity in each category likely to be imported during the Third Plan period?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. This is tentative and subject to revision.

(b) and (c). (1) Likely requirements during the Third Plan period:

Kerosenes—About 2.5 million tonnes per annum.

Diesels—About 3.0 million tonnes per annum.

(2) Likely imports during the Third Plan period.

Kerosenes—About 1 million tonnes per annum.

Diesels—About 0.8 million tonnes per annum.

Inter-Change of High Court Judges

*805. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 503 on the 2nd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any formal communication has been received by Government from the Bar Association, Madras about the suggestions contained in its resolutions relating to inter-change of High Court Judges and holding a circuit session of the Supreme Court in South India;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered these proposals; and

(c) with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Kargali Washery

*806. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the working of the Kargali Washery is reported to be unsatisfactory;

(b) what is its capacity and its output per month;

(c) how much more is required for efficient commissioning of the washery; and

(d) what is the report of the technical investigation committee as to the detailed working of this washery?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Against the nominal capacity of 1,35,000 tons of washed coal per month, the average monthly production at the Kargali washery has been of the order of 72,000 tons per month. The shortfall is mainly due to certain defects in the washery which have since been set right by the manufacturers and the washery is expected to be given a trial run in September, 1961.

(c) No additional expenditure is expected to be incurred in the efficient commissioning of the washery, as the contractors have to satisfy National Coal Development Corporation by running tests that the washery is in a position to attain the full rated capacity.

(d) The report details the extent to which the washery conforms to the specifications mentioned in the contract with the manufacturers and recommends suitable measures to make good the deficiencies in the specifications. The contractors have since carried out modifications in the light of these recommendations.

Educational facilities to children of Political Sufferers

*807. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children who will be benefited under the scheme of grant of educational facilities to children of political sufferers during 1961-62; and

(b) how much has been allotted for that purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Information will be available after the expiry of the current financial year and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) A budget provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made for 1961-62 for the grant of educational facilities to the children of political sufferers.

Collieries' Voluntary Amalgamation Committee

*808 **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the term of the Collieries' Voluntary Amalgamation Committee has been extended; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. This extension was considered necessary in order to continue our efforts for voluntary amalgamation of collieries.

Ankleshwar Oilfield

*809. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ankleshwar oilfield is expected to go into production by the end of the year 1961;

(b) what will be the electrical power that will be necessary for the oilfield; and

(c) what efforts are being made to get the necessary power supply?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 450 K.W.

(c) The Gujerat Electric Supply Board has agreed to supply the power.

West German Credit for Rourkela Plant

*810. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Germany has agreed to increase the credit facilities for the Rourkela plant; and

(b) if so, in what way and what will be the rate of interest payable on this credit?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a)

and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 5].

अश्लील सिनेमा पोस्टरों पर प्रतिबन्ध

*८११. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री राधा रमण :
श्री अ० मु० तारिक :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री हेम बरुआ :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री १३ मार्च, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५८० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अश्लील सिनेमा पोस्टरों पर रोक लगाने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था उस में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री): अश्लील सिनेमा पोस्टर लगाने की रोक थाम के लिये उपयुक्त विधि-नियम बनाने का प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है ।

राष्ट्र मंडल के छात्रों को भारत में अध्ययन के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां

*८१२. श्री खुशवक्त राय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे:

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में राष्ट्रमंडल के विद्यार्थियों को भारत में अध्ययन के लिये कितनी छात्रवृत्तियां दी गयीं ;

(ख) कितनी छात्रवृत्तियों के लिये आवेदन-पत्र आये और किन-किन देशों से ;

(ग) प्रत्येक देश के लिये कितनी छात्रवृत्तियां स्वीकार की गयीं; और

(घ) क्या कुछ देशों ने उन्हें लेने से इन्कार कर दिया था और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [**देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६**]

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

*813. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme of the American Massachusetts Institute of Technology to organise a consortium of Universities to help the Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur;

(b) the combined dollar and rupee contribution granted by the U.S. Government and other American sources so far for the Institute; and

(c) the progress made so far in the establishment of the Institute at Kanpur?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) A consortium of nine leading universities and institutions of the U.S.A. including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been formed to assist in the establishment of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.

(b) For the present, a sum of $3.38 million or Rs. 1.61 crores has been granted.

(c) The Institute started functioning in temporary accommodation in 1960 and steps have been taken to undertake the construction work on the permanent site.

उत्तरी बिहार में तेल की खोज

*८१४. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **इस्पात, खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तरी बिहार में तेल की खोज और अनुसन्धान-कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) किन-किन स्थानों में तेल की खोज की जा रही है और अब तक की खोज का क्या परिणाम रहा है ?

खान तथा तेल मंत्री (श्री के० डे० मालवीय) : (क) तथा (ख). तीन भूकम्पीय उच्छेदों (Seismic Profiles) में साथ साथ कार्य किया गया पहला हाजीपुर-अमलेख गंज से मुज़फ्फरपुर और मोतीहारी के रास्ते से नेपाल के अन्दर तक ; दूसरा मुज़फ्फरपुर से सीतामारी तक और तीसरा मुज़फ्फरपुर से मस्तीपुर तक। मुज़फ्फरपुर में एक दिलचस्प अधस्तल आकृति (Sub-surface feature) पाई गई है ; जिसके पूरे चित्रण के लिय समधिक विस्तृत कार्य काफी मात्रा में आवश्यकता होगी ।

Stabilisation of Desert Sand for Construction of Roads

*815. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the position as it stands now with regard to the experiments on the methods to stabilise desert sands for construction of roads?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The work is in progress.

Oil Prices

*816. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the fixation of oil price on the basis of the formula import price *minus* certain discounts instead of the formula of costs *plus* reasonable profits;

(b) whether it is a fact that if the import price *minus* discounts formula is accepted, the prices of even indigenous products will be much higher than in the other cases; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The question of fixation of the prices of petroleum products on the basis of a suitable formula will be governed by the decisions that would be taken by Government on the recommendations of the Oil Price Enquiry Committee.

Central Institute for the Blind

*817. **Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how many blind men and women have been trained in the Central Institute for the Blind during the Second Five Year Plan period and how many of them have been rehabilitated;

(b) what are the proposals for expanding the facilities for the training and rehabilitation of the blind during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to undertake programmes for the prevention of blindness; and rehabilitation of the semi-blind?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 304 blind men and 23 blind women have been trained during the 2nd Plan period by the Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehradun. From the information received by Government so far, it appears that 155 of them have been rehabilitated. This figure does not include those who have got themselves rehabilitated on their own and have not informed Government so far.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 7].

(c) Schemes for the prevention of blindness have been included in the Third Five Year Plan. No specific scheme for the rehabilitation of the partially sighted has, however, been included in the plan.

Rourkela Steel Plant

***818. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to bring in more and more West German technicians to work in the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) the number of West German technicians who are being brought in from West Germany; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the authorities are not able to operate this plant with Indian technicians?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government have agreed to Hindustan Steel Limited's proposal to recruit upto 225 German technicians for the operation and maintenance of the various units of the Rourkela Steel Plant for periods upto 3 years.

(c) Hindustan Steel Limited have also recruited and trained a large number of Indian technicians. However, they still lack the experience necessary to operate and maintain successfully a complex steel plant like the one at Rourkela. The German technicians who are now being recruited will help and guide Indian technicians. It is expected that by the time Germans are ready to leave the Indian Staff of Rourkela will be fully competent to run this plant.

Testing of Neyveli Lignite by East German Experts

***819. { Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) when the supply of 1000 tons of Neyveli Lignite to East German Experts was made for test;

(b) whether any result of tests has been received from them either interim or final; and

(c) if not, how long it will take to finalise the tests?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Not yet. The East German experts have since revised the quantity required for the test to 2,000 tons. This quantity is expected to be supplied towards the end of this year when the mine goes into production.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Closure of Bank and Stores Ltd., Purnea

***820. Shri P. G. Sen:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Bank and Stores Ltd., Purnea (Bihar) is closed;

(b) the amount of loss to the depositors and the number of such depositors having accounts below one thousand rupees and above;

(c) what steps Government contemplate to safeguard the interest of the petty depositors?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes.

(b) The necessary particulars are not readily available and will have to be compiled from the bank's records. As the total deposits of the bank amounted only to about seventy three thousand rupees in June 1961, the loss to the depositors, individually or in the aggregate, cannot however be very great.

(c) In order to preserve the remaining assets of the bank and to prevent fraudulent or unauthorised payments, an order of moratorium under Section 45 of the Banking Companies Act has since been passed in relation to the bank. An officer of the Reserve Bank has also been deputed to investigate the affairs of the bank and the question of taking further action will be considered in the light of his report.

Thermal Power Station at Neyveli

*821. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the installation of Thermal Power Station at Neyveli;

(b) the time when the plant will go into commission; and

(c) if there is delay, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) All heavy items of equipment, such as Boilers, Condensors, Stators and Transformers, pertaining to the first and second units have arrived at Neyveli. Erection of the first unit, as also connected civil works are in progress. Parts of the third unit have commenced arriving.

(b) and (c). The first units is expected to be commissioned, as targeted, towards the end of 1961 and the entire Power Station by the middle of 1963.

Scholarships to Students from U.S.S.R.

*822. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 196 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government insist that the Universities of the U.S.S.R. should centralise all stipends, scholarships, admissions to Indian students through the Government; and

(b) since many U.S.A. and U.K. university admissions and scholarships are enjoyed by Indians without the permission of Government or by going through them why this is insisted upon in the case of students going to U.S.S.R. to study in Moscow Friendship University?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Regardless of the country making an offer, whenever scholarships are offered by foreign governments or organisations abroad through diplomatic channels, the Government of India insists that selections should be made by the Government in this country.

In the case of the Moscow Friendship University, applications for admission to the University together with scholarships to all students were originally invited by the Soviet Embassy in India. In keeping with the Government's policy, and in agreement with the Soviet authorities concerned, applications for the scholarships at the University were invited and selections made by the Government in the normal way.

Incidence of Indirect Taxation

*823. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1159 on the 28th March, 1961 and state the result of examination of incidence of indirect taxation for 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): The report on the study of incidence of indirect taxes for 1958-59 is being finalised. An advance summary of the main findings is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3144/61].

Sports Inquiry Committee Report

*824. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1319 on 5th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to review and report upon the participation of Indian contingents in International meets with special reference to the last Olympic games has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of action to be initiated for implementing those recommendations?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Durgapur Steel Plant

*825 **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 746 on the 10th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken on the findings of the Committee appointed to investigate into the matter of defective pile foundations put up at Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Committee of Management of Hindustan Steel Limited have accepted all the recommendations of the investigation committee on defective pile foundations at the Durgapur Steel Plant and have noted the action taken so far.

The Consultants have advised Hindustan Steel that all piling work including the remedial measures that have been taken at Durgapur are proving satisfactory. In a number of cases pile foundations have already been subjected to full working load like blast furnace No. 1 with stoves, slag bridges, etc., and no trouble dependent on foundations has been experienced so far. Readings on check levels are being taken periodically as recommended by the investigation committee. From the examination of the data on performance of the foundations so far it is safe to assume that the foundations are functioning satisfactorily. In the meantime, the agreement to be executed with ISCON for extending the guarantee period stipulated in the contract by ten years in respect of portions of works founded on bored piles is being finalised.

Bhilai Steel Plant

***826. Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Miinster of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of unskilled workers have been victims of inadequate supply of safety protections and safety consciousness in the constructional work at Bhilai; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to put a stop to these accidents and create safety consciousness among the workers at Bhilai?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). On analysing the causes of accidents at Bhilai, it has been found that the accidents were not due to inadequate supply of safety protections but due to lack of precaution taken by the workers.

The Safety Engineering Department, the Electrical Inspector and the Crane Engineer have been carrying out inspections of all construction and other works in the project. Safety appliances have been supplied to workers. The safety organisation functions as an independent entity and points out defective works and unsafe practices, if any, and suggests improvements in the safety standards of the project. Arrangements for display of posters, screening of safety films, relay of short talks on safety are being made to promote safety consciousness amongst the workers.

सिलचर में दंगे

*८२७. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री सुशवक्त राय :
श्री आसर :
श्री अरविन्द घोषाल :
श्री न० मे० देव :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई में सिलचर (असम) की घटना के बाद दंगों को दबाने के लिये सेना

का प्रयोग किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दंगों की रिपोर्ट अपने स्तर पर प्राप्त कर ली है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) असम की राज्य सरकार ने १६ मई, १९६१ को सिलचर और १६ जून को होलाकंडी में होने वाले गोलीकांड की रिपोर्ट हमें भेजी है ।

(ग) इन घटनाओं का विस्तृत विवरण राज्य सरकार द्वारा उक्त तिथियों पर जारी की गई विज्ञप्तियों में दे दिया गया है ।

Medium of Instructions in Universities

*828. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reconsidered or propose to reconsider the question of medium of instructions in Universities;

(b) what is the reaction of various State Governments and Central Advisory Board of Education; and

(c) when Central Advisory Board of Education will reconsider the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 8].

Post Matric Scholarships for Backward Class Students

*829. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the **Minister of Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the effects of decentralisation of the scheme for awarding scholarships for Post-Matric Studies to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The scheme was decentralised only two years ago. It is, therefore, too early to assess the results thereof. The effect of decentralisation, as reported by the State Governments, is that payments of scholarships are generally made sooner than in the past.

Tagore Centenary Celebrations

*830. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Kunhan:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether invitations were received from almost all foreign countries to send Indian delegates to attend Tagore Centenary Celebrations;

(b) if so, the number of those who were sent abroad; and

(c) the countries to which they were sent?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir; invitations were received from a number of countries.

(b) and (c). None, but the Secretary of the Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Committee who went to London on an invitation from the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London also visited Italy, U.A.R., Bulgaria, Greece, France and U.S.S.R.

Payments to Laxmi Bank Depositors

*831 **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether payments have been made to all depositors of Laxmi Bank;

(b) if so, the total number of depositors paid; and

(c) amount so far paid?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (c). No. The official liquidator of the Laxmi Bank has started making preferential payments of Rs. 250/- or the balances at credit, whichever may be less, to the savings bank depositors from the 2nd August 1961. He has issued cheques or money orders to 1,654 savings bank depositors for an aggregate a mount of Rs. 2,81,941.93 upto the 10th August 1961.

जिला जल, थल और वायू सेना बोर्ड

*८३२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन**
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री सरजू पाण्डे :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री २६ अप्रैल, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७४९ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जल, थल और वायु सेना के बोर्डों को स्थायी बनाने के बारे में किस प्रकार का निर्णय किया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : सैन्निकों, नाविकों, हवाबाजों के बोर्डों की संस्था को स्थायी बनाने के सुझाव का सक्रिय रूप से अनुसरण किया जा रहा है ।

Regional Colleges for Multi-Purpose School Teachers

*833. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1079 on the **23rd** March, 1961 and state:

(a) how far the scheme to have four regional colleges for teachers' training for multi-purpose schools has progressed; and

(b) the location of the colleges and estimated expenditure?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A scheme estimated to cost Rs. 3·60 crores has been worked out. Sites for the location of the colleges are being surveyed.

Retrenchment of Indians in Foreign Oil Companies

*834. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether large-scale retrenchment of Indians employed in the three foreign oil companies in India have taken place recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the number of people affected thereby?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malvyia): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Demolition of Houses by Military in Calcutta Area

*835. Shri **Indrajit Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Army bull-dozers were employed on the 12th May, 1961 to demolish several houses in the colonies of displaced persons at Shahpur and Durgapur in the New Alipore area of Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons for such action;

(c) whether any previous notice or warning was given to the occupants of the demolished houses;

(d) whether the military authorities had secured the approval of the West Bengal Government for such demolition; and

(e) whether the persons evicted from the demolished houses have been provided with any compensation or alternative accommodation?

The Deputy Minister of Defence Sardar Majithia): (a) to (e). It was found necessary on grounds of public

health to shift certain families of displaced persons in unauthorised occupation of old military hutments at Shahpur Camp (a Portion of which they have named Durgapur Camp) as they were using the adjoining area as latrine and dumping ground. The question of shifting was discussed with the persons involved and their nominated representatives and the persons agreed to shift to a site about 40 yards away selected by themselves within the Camp. The shifting was done in an atmosphere of complete cordiality and in the presence of an officer of the West Bengal Government. All possible facilities for shifting were afforded including voluntary contribution by the troops towards petty expenses. A bull-dozer was used to clear the refuse and level the ground after the families had shifted.

Expenditure on Indian Troops in Congo

*836 { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** / **Shri Indarjit Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual expenditure which India is likely to bear on account of sending her troops to the Congo; and

(b) the nature of arrangements made to fill the vacuum in India?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) India has to bear the expenditure on account of normal pay and allowances of Armed Forces personnel sent to Congo. This comes to approximately Rs. 95 lakhs per year. The cost of such replacements as have to be affected are agreed to be borne by the United Nations.

(b) The troops and most of the units sent to Congo are being replaced by an equivalent number in India.

Air Space Violations by Chinese

*837. **Shri Vidya Charan Sukla:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 93 on the 17th February 1961 regarding violation of air space by Chinese aeroplanes and state what reply, if any, has been received from the Government of China to the protests lodged with them?

The Minister of Defence Shri Krishna Menon): The Chinese Government has denied the violations.

Terminology in Indian Languages

*838. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri K. B. Malviya:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 236 on the 22nd February, 1961 and state:

(a) the nature of progress made by the Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology for the evolution of terminology in Indian languages; and

(b) when this work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The personnel of the Commission has been announced only recently and the members are expected to join shortly when they will commence their work. The Commission has been entrusted with (i) the review of the work done so far in the field of scientific and technical terminology, (ii) formulation of principles regarding the coordination and evolution of scientific and technical terminology, (iii) coordination of work done by different agencies in the States in the field of scientific and technical terminology and (iv) the preparation and translation of standard scientific and technical books. The work is thus of a continuing character and the question of its completion, as such, within a specified period does not arise. The bulk of the terminological work however, is likely to be completed by the Commission within a period of three to four years.

Merit Promotion for Scientists

*839. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the principle of 'merit' promotion' for scientists has been accepted by Government; and

(b) if so, what are the details?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes.

(b) A note giving the details of the scheme of 'merit promotions' is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 9].

Cost of Sea-borne Coal

*840. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a), whether the cost of sea-borne coal has been brought on the same level as the rail-borne coal by the levy of a surcharge; and

(b) if so, what is the rate of surcharge levied?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) A scheme of subsidy has been introduced with effect from May 1, 1961. Under the scheme, the consumer of coal getting his supplies by the sea route will get these at almost the same cost as if movement had been by the all-rail route.

(b) The expenditure on payment of the subsidy is met by levying an additional excise duty of 80 naye paise per ton on coal|soft coke and of Rs. 1.20 per ton on hard coke.

विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश की आयु सीमा

*८४१. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश की न्यूनतम आयु १६ वर्ष रखना मंजूर नहीं किया ; और

(ख) उनके ऐतराज पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) अभी तक निम्नलिखित सात विश्वविद्यालयों ने विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश के लिये न्यनतम आयु १६ वर्ष रखने के संबंध में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की सिफारिश को स्वीकार करने की अनिच्छा प्रकट की है :—

(१) आगरा
(२) जबलपुर
(३) उस्मानिया
(४) पंजाब
(५) पूना
(६) एस० एन० डी० टी० वीमेन्स विश्वविद्यालय, बम्बई
(७) संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी।

(ख) सभी विश्वविद्यालयों से उत्तर प्राप्त होने पर आयोग मामले पर फिर से विचार करेगा ।

Orissa Mining Corporation

*842. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) wheher it is a fact that the present ownership of the Orissa Mining Corporation has been changed;

(b) whether it is a fact that the shares of the Orissa Mining Corporation owned by the Central Government have been fully bought over by the Orissa Government;

(c) why this decision has been taken; and

(d) the nature of the schemes which the Orissa Government has formulated for development of minerals in Orissa through this Mining Corporation?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The Government of Orissa have indicated that they would like Orissa Mining Corporation to be fully State Government owned and State operated concern. The Central Government have agreed to allow the State Government to acquire the interests of the Centre. Action is being taken to give effect to this decision.

(d) The Corporation is at present working three mines for iron ore namely, Mahrajpur and Khandadera in Mayurbhanj District and Sakradihi in Keonjhar District. The Corporation has secured mining leases/prospecting licences over additional areas for iron ore, maganese and chromite. A programme of development by the Corporation during the Third Plan period has been drawn up involving a capital investment of Rs. 86 lakhs and envisaging a production of 8 lakh tons of iron ore, 25,000 tons of chromite and 20,000 tons of manganese by the end of the Third Plan. There are also possibilities of acquiring more leases and raising the targeted production. The State Government have also formulated a scheme to develop iron ore miner through the Corporation, in the Sukinda area to export 2 million tons of iron ore by 1964-65.

Evening Colleges

***843. Shri Tangamani**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to start 100 evening colleges from 1961-62 has been put into force; and

(b) if so, the names of Universities and the colleges so chosen?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

National Theatre in New Delhi

***844. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2374 on the 28th March, 1961 and state the further progress made in completion of the National Theatre in Delhi?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humyaun Kabir): Preliminary work is still continuing.

Price of Petroleum Products

***845. Shri Subbiah Ambalam:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1343 on the 5th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Oil Enquiry Committee appointed to go into the question of price for petroleum products has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) action taken so far on the recommendations made by the Committee?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The Report of the Oil Price Enquiry Committee has been received and is under consideration of Government.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

***846 Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1350 on the 5th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the investigations regarding foreign exchange regulation violation against a Director of State Bank of India have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result therof?

Th Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The investigation have since been completed. Adjudication proceedings have been initiated by issuing show-cause notices.

Post-Graduate Degrees in Third Class

*847. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 753 on the 10th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission have ascertained reactions of the Universities on the proposal to amend university regulations to permit students passing the M.A. and M.Sc. examination in the Third division to reappear in the examinations to improve their class; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir. So far, 22 universities have sent in their reactions.

(b) The matter will be considered by the Commission on receipt of replies from all universities.

Triple-Benefit Scheme for Teachers

*848. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introduce a triple-benefit scheme as in Madras to provide provident fund, pension and insurance for teachers in the Union territories;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) how far it has progressed?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes. A scheme on the lines of the recommendatian of the Secondary Education Commission is under consideration.

(b) The proposals that have been tentatively framed envisage:

(i) pensionary benefits to permanent teachers in aided educational institutions;

(ii) entitlement of the teachers to subscribe to Contributory Provident Fund;

(iii) Life insurance to be taken by every teacher, graded according to his pay.

(c) The financial implications of the scheme are under examination.

Uniform Wages in Steel Plants

*849. **Shri S. M. Banerjee**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a final decision has been taken to have uniform wages in all the Steel Plants;

(b) if so, its details; and

(c) if not, the reason for this delay?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A decision about the pattern of wages in the Steel Plants can be taken only after the wages structure of the workers employed in the Iron and Steel industry has been examined. For this purpose a wage Board is being set up for the Iron & Steel industry the constitution of which is at present under active consideration of Government.

Sports Village in Delhi

*850. **Shri Ajit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2172 on the 23rd March, 1961 and state:

(a) how far the scheme to have a sports village in Delhi has progressed;

(b) the period during which the scheme will be completed; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The land earmarked for a sports village has not as yet been placed at our disposal. It will be possible to work out the details only after the land has been made available.

Development of Calcutta

*851. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have requested the World Bank to send a team of some engineers to India to study certain problems connected with the development of Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bharatiya Kala Kendra's Tour of U.S.S.R.

*852. **Shri P. C. Barooah:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have of late granted a subsidy to the Bharatiya Kala Kendra to undertake a cultural tour to the U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether the Kendra has since sent a cultural troupe to that country?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (c). **Yes, Sir.**

(b) Rs. 34,436.

Historical Monuments

*853. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two French experts have been invited to examine historical monuments in this country with a view to introducing the French system of making them 'live' by playing tape recordings of voices of the kings and people and music of their times when tourists enter old palaces and other historical buildings to make them more popular;

(b) if so, their recommendations; and

(c) the action taken so far in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Remittance of Profits to U.K.

*854. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 609 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the profits remitted to the U.K. during 1959 and 1960 are in excess of profits remitted during 1957 and 1958 namely Rs. 23·0 crores and Rs. 23·6 crores;

(b) if so, the amount remitted during these two years; and

(c) what steps are taken to restrict and limit such remittances?

The Deputy Minister for Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The figures for 1959 and 1960 are not yet available.

(c) Remittance of profits abroad is freely allowed and Government do not intend to put any restriction on such remittances.

Sainik Schools

*855. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 263 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the number of students for whom accommodation has been provided in the four Sainik Schools for the year 1961;

(b) whether the last date for accepting applications for admission had to be extended due to poor response; and

(c) the present last date for admissions?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The number of students for whom accommodation has been provided in the four Sainik Schools for the year 1961 is as follows:

Satara Sainik School	150
Jamnagar Sainik School	100
Kunjpura Sainik School	200
Kapurthala Sainik School	200

(b) Yes, Sir. The last date for receipt of applications for admission to the Sainik Schools was originally fixed for the 30th April 1961. This date was later extended to 20th May 1961. Only in the case of Chittorgarh which was to be opened later, the date for accepting applications was extended to 20th July 1961.

(c) The schools have already started functioning.

Moti Lal Nehru Statue near Parliament House

1938. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3678 on the 21st April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken final decision regarding erection of Moti Lal Nehru Statue near Parliament House, New Delhi as proposed by the Moti Lal Nehru Birth Centenary Committee;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken; and

(c) the details of cooperation and assistance to be given to the Committee in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Government have accepted the Committee's proposal for the installation of a 12'—2" high statue of the late Pt. Moti Lal Nehru on the vacant lawn to the right of Gate No. 3 of the Parliament House.

(c) Besides making available the site selected by the Committee they have also been given the necessary technical and expert advice. As a special case, the requirement of submission to Government of a half-life-size model of the proposed Statue which will result in a considerable saving of expenditure to the Committee has been waived.

Status of C.S.D. (I) Employees

1939. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1752 on the 26th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since determined the status of Canteen Stores Department (India) employees; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The determination of the status of the employees of the Canteen Stores Department (India) is still under consideration but they continue to be the employees of a Central Government undertaking.

Reservoir at Solan

1940. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the progress made so far in construction of a two million gallon reservoir with pre-stressed concrete walls at Solan in Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): More than 50 per cent of the excavation work on the site of the reservoir has been completed.

Aid to Organisations for the Handicapped

1941. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to revise the rules for grant-in-aid to organisations for the handicapped on developmental programmes; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The revised rules are under consideration.

Production of Cheap Metal Coins

1942. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1823 on the 1st May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have studied and investigated the proposals for using alternative cheap metals for use in the coins to bring down the cost of production of coins of lower denominations; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The matter is still under investgation.

Sainik Schools

1943. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chunj Lal:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Sungandhi:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Arjun Singh Bahaduria:
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1828 on the May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to institute Central Government scholarships in each of the Sainik Schools for the children of defence services personnel,

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred by the Central Government on the opening of the Sainik Schools?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Ministry of Defence Scholarship Scheme for the children of Defence Services personnel in the Sainik School is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 10].

(c) The initial expenditure on land, buildings and equipment for the establishment of Sainik Schools is borne by the State Governments where the Schools are located. The Central Government has agreed to incur the following expenditure annually on each of the Sainik Schools:—

(i) Pay and allowances of a Lt. Col., a Major and a Captain (or equivalent ranks from the Navy or the Air Force) to

work as Principal, Head Master and Registrar.
Rs. 40,000 approx.

(ii) Expenditure on the award of scholarships to the children of Defence Services personnel.

(iii) The Central Government will also bear its normal share of the expenditure on N. C. C. Units.

Medical and Health Services for Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra

1944. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent in Maharashtra during the year 1960-61 out of the allotted for the Scheduled Tribes by the Central Government for the execution of Medical and Public Health Services; and

(b) the nature of Medical and Public Health Services rendered to the Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the Government of Maharashtra and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Multi-purpose Blocks for S.C. and S.T. Maharashtra

1945. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the contribution made by the Central Government in 1960-61 for setting up of special multi-purpose blocks for S. C. and S. T. in Maharashtra?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Rs. 16,00,900.

Mid-day feeding to school children in Maharashtra

1946. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra has sought any aid in regard to their scheme for mid-day feeding of children in schools; and

(b) if so, the aid sought and the Government of India's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Basic Education in Maharashtra

1947. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given to the Government of Maharashtra for promotion of basic education during the Second Five Year Plan period, and

(b) the amount utilised during that period for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 11].

Multi-purpose schools in Maharashtra

1948. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number of multi-purpose Schools opened so far in Maharashtra since the scheme started?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): 118.

Iron and Steel Quota for Small Scale Industries in Maharashtra

1949. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron and steel allotted for small scale industries in Maharashtra State during the year 1961-62 so far; and

(b) the quantity actually supplied to small scale industries during this period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). (i) *Steel.*

	Allotment	*Despatches* (*Supplies*)
1961-62 (First Half Year only)	*3,375 Metric Tons	**277 Metric Tons (During April-June, 1961 only)

In addition, import licences have been issued to the Industries, as also releases from imports made specially for Small Scale Industries by the State Trading Corporation, figures of which are not available.

*Restricted categories (sheets above 14 gauge and wire) only.

**All categories. Also includes despatches against both current and outstanding orders, despatches to Controlled Stock holders in the State and releases from imports and barter stocks.

(ii) *Pig Iron.*

The system of allocation of pig iron was discontinued from 1st July, 1959. Indents are received from the consumers direct and planned on Producers after due scrutiny. Consumers are also allowed to obtain supplies direct from stocks with the Stockholders without any authorisation. No strict time-table with regard to the submission of indents and planning is laid down. Indents are planed as and when received by the Steel Control. The total despatches of pig iron to Maharashtra State during 1961-62 (April to June, 1961) amount to 20,943, metric tons.

Coal Production

1950. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the quantity of coal produced by the National Coal Development Corporation during March, 1961 to June, 1961?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): 25,98,930 metric tons of coal were produced by the National Coal Development Corporation Limited during March 1961 to June, 1961.

Mica Mines

1951. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mica mines in India, State-wise; and

(b) the quantity of mica available annually from these mines, mine-wise?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 12].

Utilisation of Energy from Sun

1952. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research work for utilisation of energy from sun is going on in our country; and

(b) if so, name the research centre where it is being done?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, certain amount of research is being done at the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.

Centrally-sponsored Schemes in Lahaul and Spiti

1953. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent in the Lahaul and Spiti district of the Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan period under the centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) the names and nature of the different schemes and amount spent on each one of them; and

(c) the amount of money proposed to be spent under the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Rs. 51.912 lakhs;

(b) a statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 13].

(c) Rs. 7·00 lakhs.

Steel Production

1954. { **Shri Daljit Singh:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total output of steel during the preoid from 1st January, 1961 to 30th June, 1961; and

(b) to what extent the per capita consumption of steel has increased during this period as compared with the previous year?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Production was 1,342,400 tonnes.

(b) The increase in per capita consumption of steel during the first half of 1961 over that during January—June 1960 was about 0·60 kgs.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in Punjab

1955. **Shri Daljit Singh:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the amount granted by the Central Government for 1961-62 for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Punjab?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The following provisions have been made for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in Punjab during the year 1961-62:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Category of Backward Class	Provision made for the year 1961-62.	
	State Sector	Central Sector
Scheduled Tribes	20·11	2·00
Scheduled Castes .	32·35	4·98

50% of the actual expenditure on State Sector schemes and 100% of the actual expenditure on Central Sector schemes will be borne by the Central Government.

Indian Military Personnel for Training Abroad

1956. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Military personnel sent abroad for training during 1961-62 so far; and

(b) the names of the countries to which they were sent?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 130.

(b) U.K., U.S.A., USSR, Canada, Australia and France.

Collections under Small Savings Scheme in Punjab

1957. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount collected under the Small Savings Scheme during the period from 1st January, 1961 to 30th June, 1961 in Hoshiarpur district in particular and in Punjab in general?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information required is given below:

	Approximate net collections during the period 1-1-1961 to 30-6-1961
	(*In thousands of Rs.*)
Hoshiarpur District .	29.47
Punjab State . .	4 00,75

Parliament Seat for Lahaul and Spiti

1958. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the Punjab Tribes Advisory Council through the Punjab Government that a separate seat for

Parliament be allotted to the Border District of Lahaul and Sipti; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this proposal?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Aerial Ropeway over Rohtang Pass

1959. **Shri Hem Raj**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey for the putting of aerial ropeway over Rohtang Pass, has been completed by the Border Road Development Board; and

(b) if so, when it is proposed to be set up and the probable cost involved?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Preliminary survey has been completed.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the date of completion or cost of a project of that kind at this stage.

Vacant Houses in Bakloh Cantt.

1960. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been formulated to utilise houses lying vacant in Bakloh Cantonment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when all those houses are likely to be occupied?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). Defence accommodation in Bakloh Cantonment is being utilised by the Defence Services except that some quarters may remain vacant from time to time depending on the strength of the personnel entitled to accommodation and also for the reason that some of them require repairs. There is no vacant civil accommodation. Hence the question of formulating any scheme for utilising vacant civil accommodation does not arise.

Arrears of Taxes in Punjab

1961. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total arrears of Gift Tax, Wealth Hax and Expenditure Tax from the assessees in Punjab as on the 1st August, 1961;

(b) the period from which due; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to realise this amount?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The following arrears were outstanding from the assessees in Punjab on 1st August, 1961—

	(Rs. '000)
Gift Tax	195
Wealth Tax	139
Expenditure Tax	Nil

(b) These arrears are due from the year 1958-59.

(c) Steps as provided in the relevant Statutes are being taken to recover the outstanding arrears.

Indian Hospital in Congo

1962. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of the hospital started by the Government of India in Congo; and

(b) how long it is proposed to be continued; and

(c) the total amount spent on the same so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The personnel and equipment for the 400 bedded Military Hospital sent to Congo, continue to provide medical cover for the UN Forces in Congo. The Hospital is at present functioning at three places in that country *viz.*, Leopoldville, Luluabourg and Conquilhatville.

(b) It is not possible to indicate, at this state, how long the present arrangements will have to be continued in Congo.

(c) Up to date information is not yet available. However, the total amount spent in connection with the military hospital sent to Congo was Rs. 8,20,529·00 nP. upto February 1961.

मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित पत्रिकायें

१९६३. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा कुल कितनी और कौन-कौन सी पत्रिकायें कितने समय के अन्तर से निकाली जाती हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में अलग अलग कितनी प्रकाशित होती हैं;

(ग) क्या उन सब को हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कोई कदम उठायेगी ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायुं कबिर) : (क) दो हर तिमाही में प्रकाशित

(१) "कलचरल फारम "
(२) "संस्कृति" ।

(ख) एक अंग्रेजी और एक हिन्दी में ।

(ग) "संस्कृति" "कल्चरल फोरम" का हिन्दी प्रतिरूप है ।

(घ) और (ङ). सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

Child welfare Demonstration Projects

1964. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council for Child Welfare proposes to set up demonstration projects in integrated child welfare services in every State; and

(b) the details of the project and the time when it is to be implemented?

The Minister of Education Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Government of India propose to set up 20 demonstration projects in integrated child welfare services through the agency of the State Governments during the Third Five Year Plan period; the Indian Council for Child Welfare will be associated with the scheme in an advisory capacity.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 14].

Scholarships to Children of Political Sufferers in Rajasthan

1965. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have released any amount to the Rajasthan Government for implementing its schemes of educational concessions to the children of political sufferers for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) if so, what amount;

(c) what is the amount of total allotment;

(d) the number of children who are getting such educational concessions in Rajasthan, district-wise; and

(e) the nature of concessions received?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Government of Rajasthan have not yet forwarded their draft scheme for the approval of the Government of India.

(b) to (e). In view of the position explained above, do not arise.

Collection under Small Savings Scheme in Rajasthan

1966. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount collected under the Small Savings Schemes during 1960-61 in Rajasthan; and

(b) what amount has been paid to the agents as commission during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 1.46 crores approximately.

(b) Rs. 60 thousand approximately.

Researches on Antibiotics

1967. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further progress has been made in finalising the proposal for the establishment of a laboratory wholly devoted to researches on antibiotics;

(b) if so, where the laboratory will be set up; and

(c) the total amount to be spent on the same?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No such proposal has been included in the 3rd Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

दिल्ली में अनाधिकृत बस्तियां

१९६८. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
महाराजकुमार विजय आनन्द :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में अनधिकृत बस्तियों को अधिकृत घोषित करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) अब तक कुल कितनी बस्तियां अधिकृत घोषित की जा चुकी हैं और बाकी के बारे में कब तक निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार अधिकृत बस्तियों में कुछ विशेष सुविधायें देना चाहती है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) और (ख). ३५ बस्तियों का भूमि आदि विभाजन दिल्ली निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत हो चुका है, तथा ४१ बस्तियों की नियमितकरण की योजनायें तैयार कर ली गई हैं । अन्य ३२ बस्तियों का सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है, तथा योजनायें तैयार की जा रही हैं । केवल दस बस्तियों का सर्वेक्षण अभी तक नहीं होने पाया, क्योंकि इनके सम्बन्ध में भूमि विभाजन की योजनायें नहीं बनी हैं । इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इस कार्य की पूर्ति में कितना समय लगेगा ।

(ग) ऐसी बस्तियों में सुविधायें देने का काम नगर निगम का है, जो वहां प्रावस्थित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार प्लाट-होल्डर्स (Plot-holders) के खर्चे पर आन्तरिक सड़क राजमार्ग को मिलाने वाली सड़कें (Approach roads), पानी, सैनिटेशन के पानी की नालियां, सीवरेज (Sewerage), बिजली आदि का प्रबन्ध करेगा ।

Electricity from Wind-Mills in Saurashtra

1696. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pilot project has been undertaken in Saurashtra (Gujrat) to produce electricity with the help of wind-mills;

(b) if so, the result of the experiment; and

(c) whether any other place has been selected for this experiment?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun

Kabir): (a) One 6 KW wind electric generator has been installed at Khapat Agriculture Farm in Porbandar (Saurashtra).

(b) The electricity produced by this generator is utilised for pumping water.

(c) Yes, Sir, near Bangalore.

Uniform Rate of Tax on Printing Industry

1970. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** / **Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion has been made to Government to levy a uniform rate of tax on printing industry;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether any study has been made as to the nature of tax levied on the printing industry in different States; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Conference of Chief Justices of High Courts

1971. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations made at the three-day conference of Chief Justices of the High Courts held in New Delhi in the month of March, 1961;

(b) whether Government have considered them; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A statement showing the recommendations made by the Conference is placed on the Table of the House. (*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 15).

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Re-rolling Mills

1972. Shri Ram Krishna Gupta: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1138 on the 28th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision regarding setting up new re-rolling mills in the unserved and under served States; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Limited as the scope is for new re-rolling mills, the Government of India have decided to permit one new re-rolling mill each of a capacity not exceeding 15,000 tons per annum in certain States which in their opinion are unserved or underserved. In pursuance of this, grant of a licence for one re-rolling mill each has been approved in the following States:

State	*Annual capacity*
Assam	11,400 tons
Bihar	15,000 tons
Gujarat	15,000 tons
Kerala	15,000 tons
Madras	15,000 tons

Applications from Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are under consideration, in consultation with the State Governments concerned with a view to selecting one for each of these States.

Open-air Theatres in Delhi

1973. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2375 on the 28th March, 1961, and state further progress made in putting up four open-air theatres in New Delhi and Delhi?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Work on the construction of the open-air theatre at the Ridge is in progress. The matter is still under consideration in respect of the others.

Delhi University Campus

1974. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 734 on the 10th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the rules and the extent of jurisdiction of different officers of the university and the principals of colleges as suggested by the Proctor in regard to the question of law and order in the Delhi University Campus; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The extent of jurisdiction of different Officers of the University and the Principals of Colleges has already been laid down in broad outline in Ordinance XV-A of the University. The Rules, which are intended to supplement this Ordinance, are, however, still under the consideration of the University authorities.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Currency in Kuwait

1975. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1424 on the 10th April, 1961, and state:

(a) whether the exchange of Indian currency which was in circulation in Kuwait has been completed; and

(b) if so, the financial implications involved as a result of withdrawal of Indian currency?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes. The Kuwait Government are, however, entitled in accordance with the provisions of the agreement to accept for Exchange, in any exceptional casce and upto the 30th September 1961, any notes which may be tendered to them. It is not known whether any notes under this provision of the agreement have been or will be exchanged.

(b) The value of the notes exchanged so far amounts to Rs. 34.20 crores. The liability for the payment of assets against these notes has been taken over by the Government of India and will be discharged in eleven annual instalments beginning with the 1st July 1961. The payment due on account of the first instalment amounting to Rs. 2·63 crores has already been made.

Foreign Experts in Indian Oil Refineries

1976. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) What is the total strength of foreign experts and technicians in each of the Indian Oil Refineries; and

(b) when are they expected to be replaced by Indian personnel?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Indian Refineries Limited have at present 53 technicians for the Nunmati refinery and none so far for Barauni refinery.

(b) These technicians are expected to leave within about six months after the attainment of full production by the refieries.

Indian Soldiers Car Accident in Congo

1977. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Sarju Pandey:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** b pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 1739 on the 26th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the court of inquiry constituted to enquire into the causes of Indian soldiers' car accident in Leopoldville has completed the inquiry; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Lance Naik Daya Chand, driver of the Jeep, has been found guilty of negligent driving and disciplinary action is being taken against him.

Regional Training Centre under Unesco

1978. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in establishment of the proposed regional training centre of educational planners, administrators and supervisors in Delhi under the auspices of UNESCO; and

(b) the nature of the scheme and its training potential and expenses?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Necessary organizational work like location of a suitable site, preparation of lists of library literature, equipment etc. are already in hand. A draft contract for the Centre has also been received from UNESCO and is under examination.

b) The Centre will be run by the Government of India in collaboration with UNESCO. Its functions are:—

(i) to provide short in-service training courses for the officers of the various Departments of Education of participating Asian member countries and associate members of UNESCO.

(ii) to undertake and promote research in the technique of educational planning, administration and supervision and to make the results available to the UNESCO member States and associate members;

(iii) to assist such States, upon request, in organizing educational planing services and in holding national training courses.

The in-service course will include 16 UNESCO fellows from different Asian countries and India can add its own trainees up to the same number at its own expense.

The total annual expenditure on the Centre is estimated to be about Rs. 3.5 lakhs, a part of which will be reimbursed by UNESCO or met by it in the form of equipment etc.

Indian Administrative Service

1979. **Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that the number of annual intake of I.A.S. etc., is likely to be increased in the Third Five Year Plan, Government propose to relax the age limit of the candidates to enable the Government to cope up with the demand during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals of Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Although the annual intake of Indian Administrative Service is likely to be increased during the Third Five Year Plan, it is not proposed to relax the prescribe upper age limit for the candidates.

(b) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रपति के राजभाषा सम्बन्धी आदेश को लागू करना

१९८०. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :**
श्री क० भे० मालवीय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा समिति की रिपोर्ट पर राष्ट्रपति के कौन-कौन से निदेश लागू

कर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) शेष निदेश कब तक लागू किय जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या कुछ एसे निदेश हैं जिन्हें लागू करने में कुछ समय लगेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो व कब तक लागू किये जायेंगे ?

गृह-काय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [देखिए परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १६]

Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore

1981. Shri P. C Borooah: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore has of late made a study of the new process of extracting coconut oil direct from kernel, eliminating the copra stage;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) whether this process is considered fit for adoption on a commercial scale?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir, the Institute is studying the process.

(b) Preliminary trials have been carried out on a pilot plant.

(c) Further investigations are necessary before an opinion could be expressed on the process.

AFHQ Employees

1982. Shri S. M. Banerjee: will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders were issued to count ETE service for purposes of seniority and promotion;

(b) if so, whether the seniority of employees working in Armed Forces Headquarters has been fixed accordingly; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. According to orders issued on 13-8-1959, half of ETE Service has been allowed to count for seniority and promotion of employees who joined AFHQ on or before 1-8-1961.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Residential University at Kanpur

1983. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have approved the proposal of the Government of Uttar Pradesh to have a residential university in Kanpur; and

(b) if so, what financial help is being given for this?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir. However on receipt of a communication from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the University Grants Commission advised the State Government to set up an affiliating-cum-teaching university at Kanpur.

(b) Neither the Central Government nor the University Grants Commission provides financial assistance for setting up new universities.

Review of Cases of Employees who Participated in the General Strike

1984. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders have been issued that officers who ordered disciplinary proceedings against the Central Government employees who participated in July 1960 strike should not review these cases;

(b) whether officers who are not connected with the strikers are to review these cases; and

(c) if so, what are the specific orders?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Rules 32 and 33 of Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules specify the authorities who are competent to review orders passed in disciplinary proceedings and as such it was not necessary to issue any orders suggested in parts (a) and (b) of the question.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Government Employees' participation in General Strike

1985. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether appeals in respect of some Central Government employees who took part in strike in July, 1960 have been allowed;

(b) if so, the number of such employees in Posts and Telegraphs Department, Defence organisations and Railways;

(c) total number who are still without jobs; and

(d) steps taken by Government to reinstate them?

The Minister of State in Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). This information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) Instructions have already been issued in July 1960, after the strike was called off, that the authorities should review all cases of employees who had been dismissed, removed or discharged from service and action is being taken by the competent authorities accordingly.

Boot Plant in Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur

1986. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all machines required for the establishment of Boot Plant in Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur have since been received; and

(b) if so, when production is likely to start?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In about three months.

Arrears of Income, Wealth and Gift Taxes in Kanpur

1987. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrears of income, wealth and gift taxes have since been realised from the assessees in Kanpur;

(b) if so, the total amount realised upto and on 15-7-61; and

(c) amount still due?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The entire arrears have not yet been realised from the assessees in Kanpur.

(b) The outstanding demand has been reduced by Rs. 2.70 crores upto 15th July, 1961.

(c) The amount still outstanding is Rs. 2.10 crores.

Supply of Coal and Coke in U.P.

1988. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that position regarding supply of coal and soft coke in U.P. has since improved;

(b) if so, whether adequate supply will continue till the position improves further;

(c) number of wagons received in U.P. during the period from 1st March, 1961 to 15th July, 1961; and

(d) the actual demand of the State Government during this period?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. The total supplies amounted

to about 9200 wagons during June, 1961, as against 7770 wagons during February, 1961. It is Government's endeavour to keep up this improvement in supplies as far as possible.

(c) and (d). During the period 1st March, 1961 to 15th July, 1961, 40522 wagons were despatched to U.P. against the total quota of 65250 wagons, which means that 62 per cent of the demand has been met.

Recognition of Defence Establishments Unions

1989. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) how many defence establishments unions have been de-recognised on the charge of workers taking part in the strike of July, 1960;

(b) whether Government is restoring the recognition of such unions; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Recognition of 32 trade unions functioning in Defence establishments was withdrawn for having participated in the strike of Central Government employees in July 1960 which was declared illegal.

(b) and (c). No such decision has been taken so far.

505 Army Base Workshop

1990. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a contractor's canteen was opened in 505 Army Base Workshop to compete with the workers' canteen managed by the works committee, without calling any tenders; and

(b) if so, whether the works committee was consulted in this matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). A contractor's canteen was opened for the exclusive use of the Army personnel of the Workshops after consulting the Chief Inspector of Factories, Delhi, who advised that there was no objection to the running of a separate canteen for Army personnel. There was no intention at all to compete with the cateen for civilian workers which was being managed by the Canteen Managing Committee. No tender was called for the contractor's canteen, but the contract of the Army contractor who was already running the Army canteen in the Military Lines was extended to cover this canteen in the workshops. The question of consulting the Works Committee did not, therefore, arise as the question of opening a canteen for Army personnel did not concern the civilians in the Workshop.

M.E.S. Employees

1991. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether M.E.S. employees have to pay Rs. 3 per day as hospital stoppages in case they admit their wives or children in Military or Railway hospitals;

(b) if so, the reason for this increase;

(c) whether this is in conformity with the recommendations of the Pay Commission; and

(d) if not, steps taken by Government to restore previous practice?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) M.E.S. employees have to pay hospital stoppages at the rates varying from Rs. 3.00 per diem to Rs. 16.00 per diem, depending on their income, if they admit their wives or children in Military hospitals. Medical Officers' fees at rates of Rs. 10.00 in the case of those whose income is more than Rs. 800 and Rs. 5.00 per diem in the case of others are recoverable in addition. Both the rates of hospital stoppages and medical officers' fees are halved in the case of children below 12 years of age.

In case of wives and children of non-industrial M.E.S. employees who are covered by C.S.(M.A.) Rules, 1944, reimbursement is allowed to the extent permissible.

The wives or children of the M.E.S. employees are not entitled under the rules to get treatment in Railway hospitals.

(b) There has been no increase in these rates.

(c) No specific recommendations in this regard have been made by the Pay Commission.

(d) Does not arise.

High Altitude Zoological Park at Darjeeling

1992. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work for setting up the high altitude zoological park at Darjeeling has started;

(b) under whose supervision the work has started;

(c) when this will be completed;

(d) what are the species to be preserved in this park; and

(e) what Central assistance will be given for this purpose?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the supervision of the Government of West Bengal.

(c) Likely to be completed by the end of 1965-66.

(d) At present, the following species of animals have been accommodated in the Zoological Park:

1. Himalayan Black Bear.
2. Himalayan Barking Deer.
3. Himalayan Palm Civet Cat.
4. Leopards, and
5. Leopard Cat.

Besides these, two Ussuri Tigers presented by the Prime Minister of U.S.S.R. to the Governor of West Bengal which are now temporarily accommodated in the Calcutta Zoo, are proposed to be transferred to the Park.

This Park will accommodate animals and birds of the Himalayan species including the following among others:

1. Brown Bear.
2. Polar Bear.
3. Snow leopard.
4. Small Carnivora.
5. Pheasantry.
6. Thar.
7. Tibetan Gazelle.
8. Aequatic birds (different species).

The Park will also have a Research Wing on Wild animals belonging to High Altitude areas of the Himalayan Region.

(e) About Rs. 14.00 lakhs upto the end of the third five-year plan.

Admission into Regional Engineering Colleges

1993. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure adopted for admission into all the regional engineering colleges;

(b) what is the minimum qualification required for admission into these colleges; and

(c) the total number of students admitted during the current year?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The admissions to all the Regional Colleges excepting the Durgapur and Jamshedpur colleges are made on the basis of marks secured by the candidates in their qualifying examinations. For the Durgapur and Jamshedpur Colleges, admission tests are held.

(b) For the Allahabad, Nagpur and Jamshedpur Colleges, the admission qualification is Intermediate in Science (Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics) or equivalent. For the rest it is Higher Secondary Certificate.

(c) Since the admissions are still being made in some of the Colleges, firm figures are not yet available. It is, however, expected that about 1700 students will be admitted.

Mountaineering

1994. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council of Sports has any scheme under consideration to encourage mountaineering among young men in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme mainly includes (1) the development of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling as an important agency for furthering mountaineering as a sport in the country; (2) establishment of an All India Skiing Club; (3) setting up of Mountaineering Clubs in Universities and grant of financial assistance to them.

Aid to Physical Culture Organisations in Madras

1995. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of physical culture organisations in Madras State, which have received financial aid from the Union Government during 1959-60 and 1960-61 and the respective amounts; and

(b) the names of organisations which applied for financial assistance and were not given the same during that period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):

	Rs.
(a)	
1959-60	
Two	
(*i*) Maruthi College of Physical Education, Perianickenpaluyam, Distt. Coimbatore . .	5,000
(*ii*) Alagappa College of Physical Education, Karaikudi (Madras)	19,500
1960-61	
One	
Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras .	12,500

(b) Yogamana Degapayirchi, Salai, Parmakudi, Ramnad Distt. (Madras).

Kolar and Hutti Gold Mines

1996. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any subsidy is being paid to the Mysore State on the purchase of gold from the Kolar and Hutti mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantity of gold produced from those mines during 1959-60 and 1960-61 and the quantity purchased by the Centre in each of these years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 7·52 crores was paid as a grant-in-aid to the Government of Mysore during the three years from 1958-59 to 1960-61.

(c) The entire gold produced by the Kolar and Hutti mines since July, 1958, is acquired by the Central Government. During the two years 1959-60 and 1960-61, the Government

acquired 5.28 million and 4.95 million grammes of gold respectively from these mines.

Sales Tax

1997. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken on the replacement of sales tax on some more items by the Central excise; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Committee of Chief Finance Minister of States, which went into the question of replacement of sales tax by additional duties of excise on a few more commodities of general consumption, had made a recommendation in October, 1960 that sales tax on pure silk fabrics may be replaced by additional duty of excise. The Government have accepted this recommendation and under the Finance Act, 1961, additional excise duty in replacement of sales tax was levied on pure-silk fabrics manufactured in mills and powerlooms.

Report of the Manganese Ore Committee

1998. Shri Damani;
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Manganese Ore Committee of Mineral Advisory Board has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, what important suggestions have been made to Government to promote export of manganese ore; and

(c) what decisions have been taken on these suggestions?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 17].

Smuggling

1999. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of smuggling into the country are more than cases of smuggling out of the country; and

(b) what are the chief items involved in smuggling?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Gold bullion, precious stones, jewellery, currency, watches and other luxury and consumer goods are the main articles sought to be smuggled into India.

Currency, precious stones and opium are the main articles sought to be smuggled out.

All India Investment Centre

2000. Shri N. R. Muniswamy;
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Investment Centre which started functioning in February, 1961 has a proposal to open offices at important foreign capitals and, if so, at what places; and

(b) what are the chief functioning of the Investment Centre?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) It has been decided to open, for the present, a branch office of the Indian Investment Centre at New York. Later on branch offices may be opened in the U.K., Europe and Japan.

(b) The Chief functions of the Indian Investment Centre are as follows:—

(i) to promote wider knowledge and understanding, in the capital exporting centres of the world, of conditions, laws,

policies and procedures pertaining to investment in India, and of investment opportunities in India;

(ii) to advise and assist Indian businesses, including medium and small, on matters necessary to attract foreign private capital and technique;

(iii) to advise and assist foreign businessmen on matters pertaining to investment in India;

(iv) to undertake surveys of foreign investment possibilities and studies in relation to particular industries;

(v) to undertake publicity abroad on investment opportunities and on general conditions in India.

Labour and Social Service Camps in Orissa

2001. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labour and social service camps conducted by various social organisations in Orissa with the Central Government grant during 1960-61;

(b) the achievements during this period; and

(c) the number of such camps proposed to be run in Orissa in 1961-62?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) (a) 59 camps

(b) Apart from the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the village communities, the campers completed a number of small work projects, *e.g.*, repair and construction of approach and link roads; digging of drains, pits for planting trees soak pits and manure pits; levelling of school play grounds; digging the foundations of a Primary school building; construction of school building walls and village community centres; deepening of tanks and improving village sanitation. The girl campers performed environmental service, i.e. home sanitation, child care, care of the sick, and cleaning of village streets, drains etc.

(c) During the period 1st April—31st July, 1961, 20 camps were sanctioned. Proposals for the rest of the year have not yet been received.

'Seizure of Smuggled Cloves in Ratnagiri District'

2002. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that 37 big packages of smuggled cloves were seized by the customs officer at village Saitewada in District Ratnagiri, Maharashtra State in February or March 1960;

(b) if so, the value of the seized articles;

(c) whether any person has been arrested in this case;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the customs officer has been suspended in this case;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) whether this case has been completed and if not, the reasons for delay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 68 bags of cloves suspected to be smuggled from Goa were seized at Saitewada a village near Jaigad port in Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra State on the 27th April, 1960.

(b) The value of the seized cloves is Rs. 70,000 approximately.

(c) and (d). No person was arrested because the goods at the time of seizure were lying in the open and not claimed by anybody.

(e) and (f). An Inspector of Customs and Central Excise has been suspended in connection with this case as, *prima facie*, he appeared to have abetted the smuggling.

(g) The investigation has not been completed yet as it is complicated and is suspected to have wide ramifications.

Murder in Sunder Nagar, Delhi

2003. Shri D. C. Sharma Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that burglars strangled a six-year old girl and beat her pregnant mother unconscious in Sunder Nagar on the 8th June, 1961, and escaped with money and jewellery worth Rs. 20,000/-; and

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes; but the value of stolen property is Rs. 12,000/- and not Rs. 20,000/-.

(b) Three persons have been arrested.

Dolomite

2004. Shri Aurobindho Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether dolomite has been found in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, in which district and in what quantity?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Jalpaiguri district. On the basis of surface mapping carried out in the area, the reserves have been calculated to be of the order of 6,900 million tons (7010 million tonnes).

Dolomite occurrences are also reported from Darjeeling district.

Production of Lubricants in Barauni Refinery

2005. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Morarka:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Mnister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Baruni refinery will produce lubricants besides petroleum products;

(b) if so, whether production pattern needs any alternation; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The revised product yields will eliminate the production of Jute Batching Oil.

Quartzite Deposits

2006. Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether quartzite deposits of ferro-silicon have been found in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to utilise them?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. Quartzite bands which may be suitable for ferrosilicon have been recorded near Bamra, Damdapara, Kichinda, Haldipani, Malsara and Targa in Sundergarh district.

Some of the white quartzites in Phuljora Huli and in Baula State Forest area in Keonjhar district and at Panijia in Mayulbhanj district may be suitable for ferro-silicon manufacture.

(b) It is understood that a license for manufacturing ferrosilicon has been issued to a private party.

Officials of Himachal Pradesh Administration

2007. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I, Class II and Class III officials serving in all Departments of the Himachal Pradesh Administration; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes officials out of them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a)	Class I	114
	Class II	327
	Class III	10759
(b)	Class I	4
	Class II	8
	Class III	931

Officials of Manipur Administration

2008. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I, Class II and Class III officials serving in all Government Departments of the Manipur Administration; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officials out of them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a)

Class I	Class II	Class III
38	236	3204

(b)

	Class I	Class II	Class III
Scheduled Castes	Nil	1	14
Scheduled Tribes	4	32	463

Officials of Tripura Administration

2009. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I, Class II and Class III officials serving in all Government Departments of the Tripura Administration; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes officials out of them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a)	Class I	Class II	Class III
	40	276	4501
(b) Scheduled Caste	1	3	262
Scheduled Tribe	6	10	365

Transport Facilities for Defence Employees in Panagarh

2010. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether cheap transport has been introduced in Panagarh (West Bengal) for the civilian employees in Defence establishments;

(b) if so, the number of buses arranged;

(c) whether it is a fact that only 25 workers are able to get this benefit:

(d) whether others are paid conveyance allowance; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). Ten, 3 ton vericles each with a capacity of 25 persons have been allocated for the provision of cheap transport to civilian defence employees at Panagarh. As most of the employees are unwilling to avail of this concession, only one vehicle is being used.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Conveyance allowance for journeys between residence and place of duty was a war-time concession and was abolished after the World War II.

'Krishna Park' Colony, Delhi

2011. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahabir Housing Society's 'Krishna Park', a residential colony situated near Gautam Nagar, Mahabir Nagar and Krishna Puri on Najafgarh Road in the West Zone of Delhi, is an approved colony;

(b) if not, the reason for not including it in the statement of unauthorised colonies referred to in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 4203 on the 1st May, 1961 and giving the requisite information;

(c) whether like 'Krishna Park' there are other residential colonies

whose names do not appear either in the list of approved colonies or in the statement of unauthorised colonies referred to in the written answer to Unstarred Question *ibid*; and

(d) if so, the names of those colonies, number of houses constructed and vacant plots in each of such colonies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) The statement of unauthorised colonies was prepared by the Delhi Municipal Corporation with a view to fitting these colonies into standard layout plans if possible and preparing suitable regularisation plans for them. Areas which are *prima facie* not susceptible of such regularisation are not included in the statement. 'Krishna Park' is one such area which has not so far been treated as an unauthorised colony fit for regularisation. However, the question whether at least that portion of the colony which was already been built up can be regularised is being examined by the Corporation.

(c) and (d). Like Krishna Park' there are other areas, namely, Palam Enclave, Basti Khan Singh and Nangal Rava. No information is available regarding the number of houses constructed and vacant plots in these areas because of the non-existence of the layout plans.

Confirmation of Civilian Defence Employees

2012. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of civilian employees especially of Classes II and III having rendered 10 to 15 years of service in Armed Forces Headquarters and the Central Ordnance Depots have not so far been confirmed; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to confirm them without any further delay?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Orders have been issued that information and other offices which are of a permanent character and also in Ordnance Depots and industrial installations, 80% of the temporary posts of various grades which are required for work of a permanent nature and which have been in existence for not less than 3 years continuously on 1st April, 1959 may be converted into permanent ones. In pursuance of the above orders action has been initiated by the authorities concerned to create permanent posts in each service grade and as soon as this is done, confirmations will be carried out in accordance with the rules pertaining to the appropriate service, grade or post. Confirmations in certain grades have already been made.

Directorate of Education, Tripura

2013. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the complaints lodged against the Directorate of Education, Tripura, have been investigated; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of that investigation?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Chief Commissioner has been asked to conduct a departmental enquiry in the matter. The result of the enquiry is awaited.

Oil in Cauvery Basin in Madras

2014. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil drilling in the Cauvery basin in Madras State would start by the end of the year;

(b) whether the exploration by the Central Government is on its own or

with the collaboration of any foreign country; and

(c) the area being selcted for the exploration and the number of drilling holes being taken in hand?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir. Delineation of an area for drilling in Cauvery basin has not yet been made.

(b) Oil exploration in the area is being conducted by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

'Excise Duty on Power-Loom Fabrics.'

*2015. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Silk Board has recommended to Government the abolition of excise duty on powerloom fabrics; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have examined the matter but they do not find sufficient justification for the acceptance of this proposal, especially when fabrics made of cotton, art silk, staple fibre and wool, produced on powerlooms, are all subjected to excise duty.

Gale Victims in Tripura

2016. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribals who have received aid for the damages of their huts caused by the gale in the month of May, 1961 in Tripura;

(b) the amount of loan advanced so far to the gale-affected people of Tripura; and

(c) the interest on such loan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 839 tribal families.

(b) The Government of India have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs for advancing loans to the affected persons. The applications for advance of loans have been received by the Admnistration and are under their scrutiny. The loans are expected to be disbursed to the eligible applicants very shortly.

(c) 3½ per cent. per annum.

Arrears of Income Tax From Old Mill of Sholapur.

2017. Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an arrear of income-tax amounting to one crore and twenty lakh rupees from Old Mill of Sholapur (Maharashtra);

(b) whether it is also a fact that this amount is due since 1940;

(c) if so, the reason for keeping the amount due from the mill for such a long time; and

(d) the action taken by Government to recover the amount?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Moraji Desai): (a) to (d). The disclosure of the required information is prohibited by the of Section 54 of the Indian Income-tax Act.

Manipuri Students in Tripura Schools

2018. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Manipuri students reading in Higher Secondary and High Schools of Tripura at present;

(b) the number of such students getting boarding stipends; and

(c) the steps taken to give them more facilities as boarding stipends?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 442.

(b) Nil.

(c) None. The boarding stipends are granted only to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

Rehabilitation Centres in Kamalpur Division, Tripura

2019. **Shri Dasratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether land within the Rehabilitation centres of Displaced persons in Kamalpur division, Tripura, was surveyed by the Survey and Settlement Department of Tripura Administration.

(b) if so, whether any irregularity in matters of allotment of land, occupation of land and measurement and recording of land on behalf of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department, had been noticed there;

(c) if so, nature of these irregularities; and

(d) the steps taken to remove these irregularities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, certain discrepancies have been noticed.

(c) The discrepancies are of the following nature:—

(i) Short or excess possession by certain displaced persons;

(ii) actual physical possession not being according to the plan of allotment; and

(iii) occupation by displaced persons who are not inmates of the colony concerned and to whom no land had actually been allotted.

(d) irregularities, *inter alia*, are on account of the fact that no reliable land record was available at the time of allotment as the land had not been cadastrally surveyed before. A phased 5 year programme of cadastral survey of Tripura is in operation now. In these surveys and settlement operations, correct record of rights of persons over land, will be prepared. In addition, principles have also been drawn for settlement of land with persons who are in unauthorised possession thereof. These principles have been duly approved by the Advisory Committee, Tripura and unauthorised possession of land will be regularised accordingly.

Khas land in Kamalpur Division, Tripura

2020. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of Khas Government land in Kamalpur Division, Tripura;

(b) the total area of Khas Government land in Kamalpur Division, under unauthorised occupation of landless peasants; and

(c) whether Government proposes to settle in these *khas* lands the landless peasants in occupation of them at present without charging any *nazarana* cost or free?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 92,769.06 acres.

(b) 2,313.46 acres.

(c) The settlement of land will be made in favour of the persons in its occupation, in accordance with the principles and conditions which have been approved by the Home Minister's Advisory Committee for Tripura, some category of cases without charging any premium or cost and in other cases after charging a premium, which differs for agricultural and non-agricultural and the town land.

औद्योगिक वित्त निगम

२०२१. **श्री बुशवक्त राय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक औद्योगिक वित्त निगम को विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में कितनी सहायता प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) कितने और कौन-कौन से उद्योगों (गैर-सरकारी) को अलग-अलग कितनी-कितनी सहायता अब तक दी गयी है ; और

(ग) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी धन-राशि विदेशी मुद्रा में मिलेगी और उसका किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जायगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम (इण्डस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया) को विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में अब तक कुल एक करोड़ अस्सी की [illegible] सहायता उपलब्ध हुई है ।

(ख) निगम ने जिस सहायता के लिये मंजूरी दी है उसके बारे में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । **(देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १८)**

(ग) उपयुक्त औद्योगिक प्रायोजनाओं की विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिये निगम, विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में और भी कर्ज या उधार पाने के जरिये ढूंढ रहा है ।

Multipurpose School in Manipur

2022. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only one Multipurpose School was provided for Manipur in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the School has been set up at Moirang, 27 miles from Imphal; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) **Yes, Sir.**

(b) **Yes, Sir.**

(c) The High School at Moirang was selected for conversion into a Multipurpose School mainly for the reason that it had land measuring 11½ acres which could be utilised for the teaching of Agriculture and for the expansion of the school in future.

First Class Magistrates in Manipur

2023. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recommendation of the District and Sessions Judge is required for conferring powers of a first class Magistrate; and

(b) whether in all cases of conferring the powers of a first class Magistrate in Manipur, the recommendation of the District and Sessions Judge of Manipur was obtained?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Tribal Welfare in Tengonupal Sub-Division of Manipur

2024. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 8000 was spent on tribal welfare in the Tengonupal Sub-Division of Manipur in the year 1960-61; and

(b) whether it is a fact that no work was done for the sum spent?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A sum of Rs. 3,24 lakhs was spent in the Tengnoupal Sub-Division of Manipur during the year 1960-61. A statement showing schemes implemented and physical and financial targets achieved under the Tribal Welfare scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 19].

Foreign Collaboration for Oil Exploration

2025. **Shri Kalika Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what success was achieved by the Minister of Mines and Oil in his summer tour of foreign countries undertaken for exploring the possibilities of foreign collaboration in oil exploration in India;

(b) the areas of oil exploration regarding which collaboration is sought, and

(c) the present position of oil exploration and foreign collaboration?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) As a result of discussions held in France, an understanding was reached with the authorities of the French Petroleum Institute—a French Government undertaking—for carrying out petroleum exploration in Jaisalmer area in Rajasthan State for a period of three years. The details of the proposed credit arrangement in this connection are being negotiated between the Government of India and the Government of France. In Itlay, E.N.I.'s proposal for collaboration in oil exploration was further discussed and this resulted in an alternative offer from E.N.I., namely a credit offer of 20 million dollars in the form of specialised services etc., on a deferred payment basis. This offer (apart from the earlier offer of 100 million dollar credit for oil industry projects) is under consideration.

(b) The arrangement with French Petroleum Institute relates to a part of Jalsalmer area; for the proposed collaboration with E.N.I. the area or areas of operation will be selected by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and E.N.I.

(c) Apart from the understanding with the French Petroleum Institute and the proposed credit arrangements with E.N.I., a supplement Agreement was signed on the 27th July, 1961 with the Burmah Oil Company modifying the existing Oil India Litmited agreement. Negotiations with Standard Vacuum and Continental Oil Companies are presently in a state of suspension; negotiations may be resumed with Companies.

Printing of Standard Text-Books

2026. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme of setting up a printing press with the help of the West German Government for producing cheap and standard, text-books for educational institutions;

(b) the estimated cost and capacity of the printing press aforesaid;

(c) whether there is any scheme to supply free of cost text-books to primary classes after the printing press is installed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). The Government of West Germany has offered the gift of a printing press worth about 1 million German Marks. Further negotiations are in progress. It is proposed to use this Press, when installed, for printing text-books and childrne's books, mainly for the Union Territories. The press is expected to enable us to produce better books at less cost. The question of the supply of free text-book is not an integral part of this scheme.

पारिभाषिक शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्याय

२०२७. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री १ मई, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४२२० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन ४६,३८६ पारिभाषिक शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्याय नहीं बनाये गये थे, उनमें से कितनों के हिन्दी पर्याय बना लिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) शेष शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्याय कब तक बना लिये जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख). पिछले प्रश्न के उत्तर देने के बाद से वैज्ञानिक, तकनीकी और अन्य शब्दावलियों को अन्तिम रूप देने की कार्य-प्रणाली बदल गयी है। वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी तथा अन्य विषयों पर शब्दावलियों को अन्तिम रूप देने का काम अब क्रमशः वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली स्थायी आयोग तथा पुनरीक्षण और समन्वय समिति के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया है ।

समिति ने अपना कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है और आयोग के शीघ्र ही कार्य आरम्भ करने की आशा है । आशा है कि शब्दावली से सम्बन्धित अधिकांश कार्य ३ से ४ वर्ष के अन्दर समाप्त हो जाएगा ।

भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी

२०२८. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी सिखाने का इस समय प्रबन्ध है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ और दूतावासों में हिन्दी सिखाने का प्रबन्ध करने के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूं कबीर) : (क) कोलम्बो, डामास्कस, जद्दा, काबुल, कैंडी, कंधार, रंगून, तेहरान और वाशिंगटन में ।

(ख) और (ग). जी, हां । बुडापेस्ट और जकार्ता में ।

अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा गोष्ठी की कार्य-वाही

२०२९. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिये जो गोष्ठियां आयोजित की जाती हैं उन की कार्यवाही हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित की जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, उसे हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने का प्रबन्ध कब तक होने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) (क) इन गोष्ठियों (सेमिनारों) में से दिल्ली में आयोजित समस्त राज्यों से चुने हुए अधिकारियों के लिए केवल एक गोष्ठी की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की गई । यह रिपोर्ट केवल अंग्रेजी में ही प्रकाशित की गई ।

(ख) चूंकि यह रिपोर्ट राज्य शिक्षा विभागों के निरीक्षक अधिकारियों के लिए थी, इसलिए इसके हिन्दी अनुवाद के प्रकाशन की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है

हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी

२०३०. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री**: क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा उससे संलग्न कार्यालयों में इस समय कितने अनुभाग हैं और उनमें से कितने ऐसे हैं जिनमें हिन्दी जानने वालों की बहु संख्या है ; और

(ख) ऐसे कितने अनुभाग हैं जिन्हें हिन्दी में टिप्पण और पत्रों के प्रारूप लिखने की अनुमति दे दी गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार). (क) मंत्रालय में ७६ अनुभाग हैं और ३१ अनुभागों में अधिकांश लोग हिन्दी जानते हैं । संलग्न कार्यालयों में कुल ५८ अनुभाग हैं । उनमें सभी अनुभागों में कुछ हिन्दी जानने वाले लोग हैं, लेकिन ठीक ठीक सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है कि कितने अनुभागों में हिन्दी जानने वालों की वह संख्या है ।

(ख) सभी अनुभागों को हिन्दी पत्रों के उत्तरों का हिन्दी में प्रारूप तैयार करने की छूट है । १३ अनुभागों में अंग्रेजी के अलावा हिन्दी में भी टिप्पणी लिखी जाती है ।

बीमा कम्पनियों के लाभांश

२०३१. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा विभिन्न ग्राम बीमा कम्पनियों के लाभांश पर कोई नियंत्रण रखा जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह नियंत्रण किस प्रकार का होता है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

दिल्ली में आत्महत्यायें

२०३२. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले छै महीनों में दिल्ली में कितने व्यक्तियों ने आत्महत्या की ;

(ख) उनमे ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति थे जिन्होंने पारिवारिक अशान्ति एवं रोजगार प्राप्त करने में असफलता के कारण आत्महत्या की ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार भविष्य में आत्महत्या के ऐसे मामले रोकने के लिये कोई खास कदम उठायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) जुलाई, १९६१ तक के पिछले छः माह में ५१ ने ।

(ख) पारिवारिक अशांति के कारण २६; रोजगार पाने में असफलता के कारण १ ।

(ग) कोई विशेष कार्यवाही विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

विभिन्न संगठनों को सरकारी अनुदान

२०३३. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा १९६०-६१ में स्वायत्त और अर्धसरकारी संगठनों को अनुदान की कुल कितनी रकम दी गयी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस बात का ध्यान रखती है कि उसके द्वारा ऐसे संगठनों को दी गयी राशि का अनुमोदित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार उपयोग किया जाये ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने अनुदान के फिजूल खर्च को रोकने पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिये किस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध किया हुआ है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों से आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में, सहायक अनुदानों की स्वीकृति देने वाले अधिकारियों को ये हिदायतें दी गयी हैं :—

(१) अनुदान, खर्च की उन विशेष योजनाओं के आधार पर ही दिये जायें जिन के सम्बन्ध में काफी ब्योरा दिया गया हो और जिनके लिए सरकार ने मंजूरी दे दी हो। इस बात की जांच करने के लिए कि कहीं कोई कोई फेर-बदल तो नहीं हुआ या जरूरत अनधिकृत कार्यों पर तो खर्च नहीं हुआ, नियतकालिक (पीरियोडिकल) रिपोर्टें प्राप्त की जानी चाहिएं जिनमें योजना में दी हुई हर एक मद पर किया गया खर्च दिखलाया गया हो।

(२) किसी भी सार्वजनिक संगठन या संस्था को अनुदान की रकम देने से पहले स्वीकृति देने वाले अधिकारी को, जहां तक सम्भव हो, सम्बद्ध संगठन या संस्था के हिसाब-किताब का लेखा-परीक्षक द्वारा स्वीकृत विवरण प्राप्त करने पर जोर देना चाहिए ताकि इस बात की मजबूती हो जाये कि पहला अनुदान उसी काम पर खर्च किया गया है जिसके लिए वह दिया गया था।

(३) प्रति वर्ष एक लाख रुपये से अधिक के आवर्तक और पांच लाख रुपये से अधिक के अनावर्तक सहायक अनुदान आम तौर पर इस खास शर्त पर मंजूर किये जाने चाहिए कि भारत का नियंत्रक महा-लेखा परीक्षक, अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाली संस्था के हिसाब-किताब की जांच आजमाइशी तौर पर जब चाहे तब कर सकता है।

(४) प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों को अनुदान पाने वाली संस्थाओं से प्रत्येक अनुदान के बारे में उनके कार्यों या सफलता की वार्षिक रिपोर्टें प्राप्त करनी चाहिए और उन अनुदानों की उपयोग की समीक्षा करनी चाहिए।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुसन्धान छात्रवृत्ति योजना

२०३४. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६०–६१ में विश्वविद्यालय अनुसन्धान छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितनी छात्रवृत्तियां दी गयी हैं; और

(ख) ये छात्रवृत्तियां देने के लिये क्या योग्यता निश्चित की गयी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क)(१) मानव-विद्याओं में अनुसंधान—छात्रवृत्तियों की शिक्षा मंत्रालय की योजना :

६३ उम्मीदवारों को चुना गया था, था, किन्तु केवल ४५ ने अब तक छात्रवृत्तियों का उपयोग किया है;

(२) मानव-विद्याओं में अनुसंधान—छात्रवृत्तियों की विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की योजना :

५० उम्मीदवार चुने गये थे और सभी ने छात्रवृत्तियों का उपयोग किया है।

(ख) पात्रता की शर्तें

(१) जिस विषय में अनुसन्धान कार्य करना हो, उसमें एम० ए० की प्रथम श्रेणी या उच्च द्वितीय श्रेणी की उपाधि;

(२) प्रस्तावित अनुसन्धान की विश्व-विद्यालय द्वारा स्वीकृति।

डा० सुबुकी की भारत यात्रा

२०३५. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक प्रसिद्ध जापानी बौद्ध डा० मुजुकी भारत सरकार के निमन्त्रण पर यहां आये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी यात्रा का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या था; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस पर कितना खर्च किया गया ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूं कबीर) : (क) और (ख). भारत और दूसरे देशों के बीच आपसी सद्भावना और दोस्ती के रिश्ते को मजबूत करने के लिये भारत सरकार ने सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों का जो प्रोग्राम बनाया है; उसके अधीन डा० मुजुकी भारत आये थे ।

(ग) अब तक रुपये १६,६१६.२३ नये पैसे ।

प्रिंटिंग टैक्नोलोजी के डिप्लोमाधारी व्यक्ति

२०३६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कई व्यक्ति जिनके पास प्रिंटिंग टैक्नोलोजी का डिप्लोमा है फिर भी वे कई सालों से बेकार हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उनके ज्ञान का उपयोग करने के लिये समुचित कार्यवाही करेगी ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूं कबीर) : (क) जी, नहीं । प्रिंटिंग स्कूलों की खबर के अनुसार, जिन लोगों को डिप्लोमा मिल गया है उनमें से करीब ६० प्रतिशत काम पर लग गये हैं । बाकी में से कुछ लोग आगे के प्रशिक्षण के लिये विदेश गये हैं ।

(ख) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

Mid-day Meals for School Children

2037. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount spent during the Second Five Year Plan for full supply of mid-day meals to school children;

(b) what is the amount set aside to be utilized for the purpose during Third Plan;

(c) whether any break up of the allocations State-wise has been made; and

(d) if so, what is the detailed allocation for each State?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 20].

शिक्षा तथा व्यावसायिक मार्ग दर्शन पाठ्यक्रम

२०३८. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९६१–६२ में अब तक शिक्षा तथा व्यवसायिक मार्गदर्शन के पाठ्यक्रम के लिये कितने सत्रों का आयोजन किया गया और कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का०ला० श्रीमाली) : यह पाठ्य-क्रम नौ महीने का है । १९६१–६२ का पाठ्य-क्रम जारी है और २४ व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ।

Steel for Kerala

2039. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Kerala have requested that the annual quota of steel be increased;

(b) if so, the quantity of steel demanded; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the demand and allotment from 1959-60 are given below:—

(in tons)

	Demand	Allotment
1959-60	69,788	48,436
1960-61	109,989	98,724
1961-62 (April-Sept '61)	14,245*	4,418*

(*) Restricted categories only.

(c) Every effort is being made to meet the increasing demands of the States. The requirements of relaxed categories are planned in full. Equitable distribution of the available quantity of restricted categories [sheets (thinner than 14 gauge) and wire] is made to all the States.

भूतपूर्व राजाओं को निजी थैलियां

२०४०. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री चुनी लाल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व देशी रियासतों के शासकों को १९६०-६१ में निजी थैलियों के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी गई;

(ख) १९४८-४९ में कितनी रकम दी गई थी;

(ग) क्या निजी थैली प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों को लाभ पदधारी समझा जाता है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) रु० ५,४९, ०५,००० ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय कोष से कोई रकम नहीं दी गई ।

(ग) नहीं ।

(घ) क्योंकि नरेशत्व कोई पद नहीं हैं और न ही वह सरकार के अधीन हैं ।

Doctorate Degree of a Foreign University

2041. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a person having a doctorate degree in any social science or literature from a foreign country gets a higher increment than a one who has a doctorate degree in the same subject from an Indian University when they are appointed as teachers in Universities; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Government have no information. Universities are autonomous bodies and are fully competent to sanction emoluments of their staff in accordance with their own rules and regulations.

Cachar Riots

2042. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain reports of Central Intelligence Bureau regarding Cachar riots have appeared in Calcutta newspapers; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the leakage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) As far as the Government of India are aware, no reports of the Central

Intelligence Bureau regarding the recent Cachar riots have appeared in the Calcutta newspapers.

(b) Does not arise.

Appeals Pending before Appellate Assistant Commissioners

2043. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals pending before Appellate Assistant Commissioners (Income-tax) on the 31st July, 1961;

(b) the number of such appeals pending for more than two years; and

(c) the number of those pending for more than one year but less than two years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Indo-U.A.R. Cultural Exchanges

2044. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any cultural exchanges between India and United Arab Republic during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details are given below:

1. A fourteen member Indian Cultural Delegation consisting of Musicians and Dancers visited United Arab Republic during September-November 1960.

2. An Indian Art Exhibition was held at Alexendria, Cairo and Damascus in 1960-61.

3. Three paintings by Indian painters were presented in U.A.R.

4. A pair of Tablas was presented to Mrs. Om Kulsum, a noted U.A.R. singer.

5. Indian Costumes and artificial jewellery for staging Tagore's drama 'Chitra' were presented to the local Tagore Centenary Committee.

6. Four Indian scholars are studying Arabic language in the U.A.R.

7. An U.A.R. Cultural Centre has been opened at Bombay.

8. Radio Programmes, Tape-recordings, newsreel materials have been exchanged between the two countries.

9. A colour film entitled "Bonds of Friendship" relating to United Arab Republic President's visit has been presented to United Arab Republic for exhibition in that country.

10. Two prints each of six Documentary films have been presented to the United Arab Republic Television Service.

Archæological Excavations at Aswan Dam

2045. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3458 on the 18th April, 1961 and state the details of excavation work to be undertaken at the Aswan Dam site following the visit of a team of Indian archæologists to Egypt?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): These details can be worked out only after arrival of the party on the site.

Foreigners' Act

2046. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of notices served under Foreigners' Act in Tripura during 1961-62 so far;

(b) the number of cases proceeded with under that Act; and

(c) the number of cases in which convictions have been given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 482 notices have so far been issued.

(b) None so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Trainees in Afro-Asian Water Resources Development Training Centre at Roorkee University

2047. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the number of countries which sent trainees and the number of trainees who attended the Afro-Asian Water Resources Development Training Centre at Roorkee University during the year 1960-61?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The information is as follows:

India		13
Burma		1
Philippines		2
	Total:	16

Field Parties of Survey of India

2048 Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of field parties engaged in Survey work during 1961-62 so far:

(b) the respective field headquarters of each party; and

(c) the respective places of activities of each party?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 34.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assistance from Canada under Colombo Plan

2049. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state what are the items on which the grant of £25 million of capital assistance from Canada under Colombo Plan in 1961-62 is expended?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Reference is invited to Unstarred Question No. 956 answered on August 14, 1961. At the Consortium meeting held at Washington between May 31 and June 2, 1961, Canada indicated an amount of $(C) 28 million as assistance for the year 1961-62. This was subject to appropriate legislative action and other necessary authorisation. The Government of India have not yet received any formal offer from the Government of Canada in this regard.

Damage by Flood to Protected Monuments in Punjab

2050. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ancient monuments under the protection of the Central Department of Archæology have been damaged during the devastating floods in 1960-61 in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of the damage?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Relief to Educated Unemployed in Punjab

2051. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the total number of new primary teachers appointed so far in Punjab out of the teachers sanctioned under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment since the beginning of this scheme in the State?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when it is received.

Agricultural Colonies for S.C. and S.T. in Punjab

2052. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where agricultural colonies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been started in Punjab State under the Centrally sponsored schemes during the year 1960-61;

(b) the amount of grants sanctioned by the Central Government utilised so far; and

(c) the amount allotted for 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No colonies were started for Scheduled Tribes. The names of the villages where Agricultural colonies were started during 1960-61 for Scheduled Castes (upto November, 1960) are as follows:

Mansingh Wala (District Ferozepur), Kotowala (District Ferozepur) Basman (District Patiala), Dudhan (District Patiala), Trean (District Patiala), Machhuri, (District Karnal), Gonder (District Karnal), Bhatsana (District Gurgaon), Hayat Nagar (District Gurdaspur) and Lohtan (District Ambala).

(b) Rs. 8.76 lakhs were actually spent during 1960-61.

(c) Nil.

G.I. Sheets for Maharashtra

2053. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some districts in Maharashtra have paid huge amounts as advance for the supply of some G.I. sheets one year ago to the Controller of Steel and Iron, Bombay and they have not yet been supplied with G.I. sheets as yet;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of the districts have not been allotted G.I. sheets quota for the last two years; and

(d) if so, the names thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Presumably the hon. Member means the advances paid by indentors to the Producers (suppliers) against orders booked by them. Galvanised sheets are in short supply at the moment and the Producers are carrying a heavy back-log of orders. Hence supplies are delayed.

(c) and (d). Distribution of steel within the State is done by the State Steel Licensing authority and it is their responsibility. The information asked for is not available.

'Smugglers'

2054. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state how many smugglers were arrested on Indo-Pakistan border since last three months and the number of Pakistani nationals who were arrested in India as smugglers?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Floods in Tripura

2055. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to provide relief to the flood affected people of Udaipur, Tripura this year;

(b) how many families have been given relief;

(c) the maximum and minimum amount provided to each affected family; and

(d) the number of families affected by the recent floods in Udaipur and the amount of total loss estimated so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Damage to Opium Crops in Madhya Pradesh

2056. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that current crop of opium in Madhya Pradesh has been heavily damaged and cultivators have suffered a severe loss;

(b) if so, whether cultivators have demanded any relief;

(c) if so, what is that relief; and

(d) the reaction of Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) It is a fact that some damage was caused to the poppy crop in 1960-61 season due to hailstorm and frost in some of the poppy growing areas in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Cultivators of these areas have demanded relief in the form of relaxation in Licensing Principles so that those whose yield has been low may not be diqualified for being licensed in the 1961-62 season.

(d) The matter is under the Government's consideration.

Eastern Zonal Council

2057. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the time and venue of the next meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council has been decided by now;

(b) if so, where and when the Council is to meet;

(c) whether the agenda for the meeting has been fixed; and

(d) whether any request has been received from the Orissa Government to include the border dispute between Bihar and Orissa in the agenda?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The next meeting of the Council is proposed to be held in Calcutta. The date of the meeting has not so far been fixed.

(c) No.

(d) An item had been suggested by the Orissa Government in this behalf for consideration at the last meeting of the Council.

Geological Survey of Lahaul and Spiti

2058. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab State Government has approached the Central Government with the request of undertaking a geological survey of the border district of Lahaul and Spiti; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Geological Survey of India propose to undertake during the current year investigation of the areas which are considered promising. With regard to certain other mineral occurrences, reported by the State Government, the matter is under correspondence with them.

Floods in Tripura

2059. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Joynagar village adjacent to Teliamura Bazar, Tripura was completely damaged by the recent flood which occurred in the month of June, 1961;

(b) if so, the estimated loss of properties caused due to that havoc and also the number of affected families;

(c) whether any aid has been given to the affected people of the said village; and

(d) if so, the nature of aid and also the amount of aid extended to each family?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Transfer of Land in Tripura

2060. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals under Teliamura Tehsil, Tripura since 1956;

(b) the acreage involved by such transfers;

(c) in how many cases, the tribals of the area concerned protested against such transfer prior to the performance of the sale document;

(d) the nature of steps taken by Government in defence of the interest of tribals on lands; and

(e) whether the transfers of lands from tribals to non-tribals are still taking place even after the enforcement of the Tripura land Revenue and Land Reform Act, 1960?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Appeals of Mysore Government Employees for Transfer to Maharashtra

2061. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many applications and appeals are pending with Mysore State Government of the Government employees who are seeking to have transfer to Maharashtra State according to the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission;

(b) if so, what is the number of the applications and appeals;

(c) the reasons for keeping pending these applications and appeals; and

(d) when these will be finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). 563 gazetted and 1023 non-gazetted officials of ex-Bombay State were provisionally allotted to Mysore on 1-11-1956. A number of representations were received requesting for a change of allotment. On a consideration of these representations orders were passed realloting 23 gazetted and 241 non-gazetted personnel to the Bombay State. The Central Government had issued final allocation lists on 17-3-1960 and these lists were published in the official gazette by the State Government on 1-4-1960. The Central Government have been informed that consequent upon the decision of the High Court in a writ petition filed by some persons whose requests for reallocation were rejected, State Government have given a fresh opportunity to the employees concerned to submit representations in respect of their allocation. In response to this, eleven applications requesting for reallocation to the State of Maharashtra have been received so far and these representations have only recently been forwarded to the Central Government for disposal in consultation with the Advisory Committees set up under sub-section (5) of Section 115 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.

भारत सरकार के राज पत्र में प्रकाशित सरकारी संकल्प

२०६२. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च १९६१ से जुलाई, १९६१

तक भारत सरकार के राजपत्र में भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा कितने संकल्प प्रकाशित किये गये;

(ख) इन संकल्पों की हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) यदि कोई भी संकल्प हिन्दी में प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). कुल ६८ संकल्प अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित किये गये जिनमें से २ का हिन्दी रूपान्तर भी साथ साथ छापा गया ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के प्रकाशन

२०६३. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा उनके संलग्न और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों द्वारा कौन-कौन सी पत्रिकायें या बुलेटिन प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कौन से हिन्दी में प्रकाशित होते हैं; और

(ग) जो पत्रिकायें आदि हिन्दी में प्रकाशित नहीं होतीं उनको हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने के लिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा कब तक कायवाही की जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क), (ख) और (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

केन्द्रीय पुलिस प्रशिक्षण स्कूल, माउंट आबू

२०६४. **श्री प० ला० बारपाल** : क्या गृह-मंत्री मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) माउंट आबू स्थित केन्द्रीय पुलिस प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में खुले अनुसंधान केन्द्र के कार्य में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र को माउंट आबू से किसी अन्य स्थान पर ले जाया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) अनुसंधान के लिए तीन विषय चुन लिये गये हैं और उन पर काम हो रहा है । आशा है कि इस वर्ष के अन्त तक केन्द्र से पहला अनुसंधानपत्र निकल जायेगा ।

(ख) और (ग). माउंट आबू स्थित केन्द्रीय पुलिस प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र का वर्तमान स्थान पूरी तरह ठीक नहीं समझा गया । अतः उसे वहां से स्थानांतरित करने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Senior Basic School, Chebri Bazar, Tripura

2065. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made by the people of the surrounding areas of Chebri bazar, Tripura against the shifting of the existing senior basic school of Chebri bazar to the northern part of the Chebri area which is more than a mile away from the existing site; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government in this matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes. A representation was received by the Territorial Council which administers and controls primary and secondary schools in Tripura.

(b) As the school was shifted long before the representation was received, the Territorial Council has not taken any action on the representation.

Welfare of S.C. & S.T. in Orissa

2066. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of Central financial assistance given to Orissa by the Central Government in 1961-62 for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes; and

(b) the nature of welfare schemes for which the respective amount has been allocated?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The following allocations have been made in 1961-62:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Central Sector

1.	Scheduled Tribes	26·88
2.	Scheduled Castes	3·63
3.	Denotified Tribes	1·68
	TOTAL	32·19

State Sector

1.	Scheduled Tribes	50·10
2.	Scheduled Castes	25·00
3.	Other Backward Classes	2·00
	TOTAL	77·10

(The figures in respect of State Sector are provisional).

(b) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 21].

दिल्ली में उद्योगपतियों के लिये भूमि

२०६७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में उद्योगों के लिये स्थानीय उद्योगपतियों को प्लाट दिये जायेंगे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक संभव होगा;

(ग) कितने प्लाट दिये जाने की संभावना है;

(घ) ये प्लाट किस तरीके से दिये जायेंगे;

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा इन में क्या-क्या सुविधायें दी जायेंगी; और

(च) प्रति वर्ग गज भूमि का क्या मूल्य होगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क), (घ), (ङ) और (च). विकसित प्लाटों को औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए पट्टे पर आरक्षित मूल्य पर

(१) उन उद्योगपतियों को दे दिया जायेगा जिन्हें अपने मौजूदा कारखानों को दिल्ली में संकुलित क्षेत्रों में वैकल्पिक स्थानों पर हटाना होगा; तथा

(२) उन व्यक्तियों को जिनकी जमीन दिल्ली के आयोजित विकास के लिए अर्जन कार्यवाही के फलस्वरूप अर्जित कर दी जायेगी,

आरक्षित मूल्य वह होगा जिसमें विकास और अर्जन का व्यय एवं कुछ अतिरिक्त व्यय भार जिससे कम लागत के मकानों को राजसाहाय्य उपरि-व्यय, तथा भविष्य में इसी प्रकार की परियोजनाओं के लिये वित्त-प्रबन्ध सम्मिलित हैं ।

दूसरे उद्योग-पतियों को विकसित प्लाट सार्वजनिक नीलाम द्वारा दिये जायेंगे और सब से ऊंची बोली के आधार पर प्रीमियम निर्धारित किया जायेगा ।

(ख) और (ग). विवरण तैयार किये जा रहे हैं ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

२०६८. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २ मार्च, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८८१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन से उर्दू कागजों की प्रति मांगने पर देवनागरी लिपि में उसे देने के प्रबन्ध में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं और अब तक उनको दूर करने का प्रबन्ध न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) इस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध कब तक हो जाने की आशा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन के पुलिस विभाग में इसका प्रबन्ध किया जा चुका है । हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग के लिए विभिन्न प्रारम्भिक उपायों को हाथ में लिया गया है । इन में कुछ और प्रगति होने पर आवश्यकतानुसार अन्य विभागों में भी इसी तरह प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा ।

Memorandum by Central Committee of Government Servants' Colonies, Delhi

2069. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation on behalf of the Central Committee of the Government Servants' Colonies in Delhi met the Home Minister and presented a memorandum to him recently;

(b) if so, the main demands contained in the memorandum; and

(c) Government's reaction to the demands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) **Yes.**

(b) Delhi should be declared as an 'A' Class city and necessary amenities such as markets, schools, community centres, parks, police posts, post offices etc. should be provided in the Central Government colonies in Delhi where these facilities do not exist or are inadequate.

(c) Delhi has since been declared as 'A' Class city and on all other points necessary action is being taken.

Implementation of Untouchability (Offences) Act

2070. { Shri Kalika Singh: Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecutions launched under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, year-wise and State-wise since it came into force;

(b) the extent of publicity of the law against untouchability in various States;

(c) the way in which the Union Home Ministry is implementing the provisions of the Act in co-ordination with the States; and

(d) the nature of the majority of the offences so far investigated and brought to courts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Spare Parts for Rourkela Steel Plant

2071. { Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent in 1959, 1960 and 1961 so far for importing spare parts from West Germany for use in the Rourkela Steel Plant, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for the increase in imports of spare parts from West Germany for the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(c) what is the difficulty in placing all the orders for spare parts for Rourkela Steel Plant with other cheaper sources;

(d) whether Government propose to manufacture the spare parts required for Rourkela Steel Plant at the Hatia Heavy Machinery Plant; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a)

1959	Nil.
1960	Rs. 2·87 lakhs.
1961	Rs. 1·77 lakhs (till the 14th August).

These figures are exclusive of payments for initial spares orders for which were placed along with the main plant and equipment. The total amount spent so far on purchase of spares from West Germany is Rs. 4.24 crores.

(b) There has been no increase in import of spare parts from West Germany.

(c), (d) and (e). Spares required for the initial operation of the plant had to be ordered on main plant suppliers to ensure timely availability and smooth operation. Efforts are now being made to obtain further spares required from indigenous sources. Some spare parts which are now being imported are proposed to be manufactured by the Heavy Engineering Corporation.

Loans to Foreign Countries

2072. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has advanced loan to any foreign countries including the neighbouring countries;

(b) what is the amount of interest India is entitled to get from such countries annually country-wise;

(c) whether India has uptill now realised the full interest or any portion of interest; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Petrol Consumption

2073. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) how many gallons of pertol are annually consumed by India;

(b) whether India is in a position to meet her requirements in full; and

(c) if not, how many gallons have to be imported and from which countries?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) It is not in the public interest to disclose information relating to consumption of specific petroleum products.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Scholarships for Scheduled Caste Students

2074. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have sent circulars to the State Governments to ask the Scheduled Caste students to furnish income certificates from the revenue officers for the award of Post-Matric Scholarships for the year 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Consequent upon the introduction of 'Means Test' for Scheduled Caste students with effect from 1961-62, 'Fresh' Scheduled Castes applicants for the award of post-Matric scholarships have to produce an income certificate from revenue officers.

University at Raipur

2075. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh-ji: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh Government has forwarded to the University Grants Commission a draft Bill for the establishment of a University at Raipur during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the University Grants Commission has considered the draft bill;

(c) whether the same has been returned to the State Government duly approved;

(d) whether the Commission has suggested some modifications in the provisions of the Bill; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir. A draft Bill was received by the Ministry of Education who forwarded it to the University Grants Commission.

(b) The Commission has appointed a Committee to examine the bill.

(c)to (e). Do not arise at present.

Luminous Bright object in Delhi Sky

2076. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a luminous bright object gliding across the Delhi sky in the last week of July was observed; and

(b) if so, what was this object?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No information is available about the identity of the object; it may be one of the U.S. Satellites now in orbit.

Pay Scales of teachers of Degree Colleges etc.

2077. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2637 on 1st April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the revised scales of pay recommended by the All India Council of Technical Education for teachers of degree colleges and diploma institutions have been implemented in all the States;

(b) if not, the States yet to implement the revised scales for 1961-62; and

(c) whether the Chief Ministers Conference has fixed any date for enforcing it?

The Minister of Scietinfic Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Mysore, Madras, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujerat, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) No.

बीकानेर में तेल

२०७८. **श्री प० ला० बाकलीवाल :** क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिले के भूगल गांव में तेल की खोज की गयी है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

खान तथा तेल मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : (क) और (ख). तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा समीप वाले प्रदेशों में किये गये भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षणों से प्राप्त हुई जानकारी के आधार पर यह आयोजन

किया गया है कि भूगर्भीय सूचना को प्राप्त करने के लिए भुगल नामक स्थान पर एक कम गहरा कुआं व्यधित किया जाये । कुएं के व्यधन के लिए तैयारियां की जा रही हैं और निकट भविष्य में कुआं व्यधित किया जायेगा ।

इनामी बांड योजना से लाभ

२०७६. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६० में चलाई गई इनामी बांड स्कीम से सरकार को अब तक कितना लाभ हुआ है; और

(ख) इस स्कीम की अब तक क्या सफलतायें रही हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). जुलाई, १९६१ के अन्त तक, इनामी बांडों की बिक्री से १६ ७ करोड़ रुपये की रकम वसूल हुई है । चूंकि बांडों की मूल रकम पहली अप्रैल, १९६५ को या उसके बाद पूरी की पूरी अदा की जानी है और ब्याज की रकम इनामों की शक्ल में बांट दी जाती है, इसलिए सरकार को किसी तरह का फायदा होने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता ।

Clerk's Grade Examination

2080. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts to be filled in on the basis of the Clerk's Grade Examination to be conducted by UPSC in 1961; and

(b) how many are permanent and temporary posts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 770. This number is liable to alteration.

(b) All the posts are temporary.

Bicycles for Class IV Officers

2081. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some class IV Government servants are provided with bicycles for their personal use to attend to their official duties; and

(b) if so, what categories of staff are provided with conveyance and what are the rules for their supply?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No; some class IV employees are provided with bicycles for the discharge of their official duties.

(b) Does not arise.

Stipends in Delhi Govt. Schools

2082. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that brilliant students who stand first or second in almost all the House Annual Examinations in Government schools and belong to poor families *e.g.*, sons and daughters of Class IV Govt. servants are supplied books and exercise books, uniforms, lunch etc. free and are also given some stipends etc. to cover the studentship; and

(b) if so, which are the schools in Delhi New Delhi (including Govt. Schools) where these benefits are provided?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir; but exemption from tuition fees at full and half rates is granted to meritorius students belonging to poor families to the extent of 10 per cent of the enrolment in each class. (Education is already free for all upto class VIII). Besides, book grants are also given to deserving poor students from the Boys' Funds.

(b) the above-mentioned concessions are available in all Government schools in Delhi and New Delhi.

Govt. Schools in Delhi

2083. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in certain Government schools in Delhi/ New Delhi students are compelled to make purchases of their books, exercise books and various stationery articles from particular shops and whether the defaulting students are taken to task; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Work at Ajanta

2084. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the organisational set-ups at Ajanta for (i) copying the frescoes and (ii) for preserving the frescoes;

(b) how long these organisational set-ups have been working; and

(c) whether they are working satisfactorily?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) (i) A Special Officer (Artist) assisted by a team of four artists, working under the supervision of the Circle Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Aurangabad.

(ii) The Junior Archaeological Chemist, Western Zone, with Headquarters at Aurangabad is in charge of the chemical preservation of all the monuments in his zone including Ajanta Caves. He is assisted by Chemical Assistants in his work and is guided by the Assistant Archaeological Chemist, Southern Region, and ultimately by the Archaeological Chemist in India.

(b) While the post of Special Officer was taken over in 1953 from the Hyderabad State, under which some sporadic copies of the paintings had been prepared, systematic and concentrated work of copying was initiated in the month of June, 1957, as a plan project under the 2nd Five Year Plan.

Since 1953, when the monuments in Part B States were taken over the Chemical Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India has been looking after the chemical preservation of the paintings. The Zonal Office was established in December, 1959. Prior to that, the Assistant Archaeological Chemist, with Head-quarters at Hyderabad, was looking after the preservation work.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Allocation of Foreign Exchange to J. and K. State

2085 { Dr. K. B. Menon: / Shri Ramji Verma:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the share of foreign exchange allocated to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) in what respects this allocation differs from those made in respect of other States; and

(c) the total value of foreign exchange utilised by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir from 1953 to March, 1960?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Under the present system of foreign exchange budgeting no State-wise allocations are fixed. The proposals for foreign exchange sanctions received from State Governments for various purposes and projects are considered on merits, in accordance with the policy as determined from time to time in the light of the foreign exchange situation. This procedure is applicable to all States including Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) I regret this information is not maintained on State-wise basis.

Migration of Rulers of Former Indian States to Pakistan

2086. **Shri H. C. Sharma:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rulers of former Indian States have gone over to Pakistan;

(b) if so, the names of such rulers;

(c) whether the recognition of such rulers has been withdrawn and their privy purses stopped; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Yes. The Nawab of Dujana.

(c) and (d). The Nawab of Dujana has not himself drawn his privy purse after he went to Pakistan. The question of his derecognition as Ruler has not been considered.

Compensatory Allowance to Government Servants in Himachal Pradesh

2087. **Shri S. N. Ramaul:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of compensatory allowance to Government servants in Himachal Pradesh have since been rationalized and allowed to be paid throughout this Union Territory;

(b) if not, whether there is any such scheme under the consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, by what time it is expected to be finalized and put into practice?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The question of rationalising the rates of compensatory allowances admissible in certain areas of Himachal Pradesh is still under consideration. It is not possible to indicate the point of time by which it may be finalised.

Grant of Foreign Exchange

2088. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to cut the foreign exchange allotted at present to all Indian National including Government servants going abroad is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for necessitating such an action?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a), (b) and (c). The Government constantly review their policy of release of foreign exchange for travel abroad with a view to ensure the maximum possible economies. The scrutiny is made irrespective of the fact whether one is a Government servant or not. Of late the Government has decided to curtail further foreign exchange releases admissible to Government servants going abroad on deputation, and the release of Rs. 400 for non-dollar area countries and Rs. 500 for dollar area countries, which was hitherto admissible to them for meeting the incidental expenses of the journey and immediately on arrival at the foreign station has been stopped.

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12 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

BREACH IN THE BUND OF THE JAMUNA

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of Adjournment Motions from Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Bal Raj Madhok on one and the same subject. Shri S. M. Banerjee's Adjournment Motion reads as follows:

"Immediate need to discuss the serious situation arising out of 150

ft. wide breach in marginal bund of the river Jamuna endangering the lives and properties of nearly 50,000 persons."

What is the present position?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I have also given notice of an Adjournment Motion on the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; he has also given notice. All these will be answered now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The people came to us, and they said that the number of people who have to be evacuated is not just 50,000 but about one lakh. This has become an yearly feature, an annual affair. Whenever there is such trouble, the authorities send for the army people who come to the rescue, and that is very good, of course. But I want to know what arrangements have been made by the Delhi Corporation or the authorities who are in charge of this bund, to see that such things do not recur? They have anticipated this. Now, it has become a serious matter. The breach was noticed, according to the newspapers, at about midnight on Sunday, which, according to the U.P. canal authorities was caused by the swift currents of the river following the severe thunderstorm in the evening. The workers tried to plug the breach with bamboo poles and sandbags, but within minutes the breach widened to 50 feet. By 6.30 a.m. it was 150 feet wide. The more they wanted to plug the breach, the more it widened. It has affected not only the big colony of Shahdara but also the neighbouring colonies like Gita Colony, Gandhi Nagar, Krishan Nagar, Jhil Kurinja, etc. About 15,000 persons in 13 villages in Bulandshahr district in U.P. have already been marooned. I want to know what steps Government propose to take, and why a high-power body should not be appointed to enquire into the whole matter. This has become a scandalous affair every year, endangering the life and property of thousands of people.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (New Delhi): This marginal bund which protects the Shahdara area is a very leaking bund. It needs to be widened and strengthened. Every year, the attention of the authorities is drawn to this fact, namely, that it should be repaired, widened and strengthened. They say that they will attend to it, and something is promised, but nothing is done. So, this sort of calamity occurs every year, and the authorities forget what they promise to do. I want to know what is going to be done about this bund.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): We have got some information both about the breach and other matters relating to it. If you will permit us, we will make a statement now. It is somewhat a long-ish statement, and so, if you so desire, I can place it on the Table of the House either today or, if convenient and if the House agrees, tomorrow morning. We will give all the necessary information. I can only say that the position is definitely improving and the level of the river is also falling. We hope that things will be much better in the course of the next few days.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The question is whether there has been any danger to the life of the people there; how many have suffered and died, and what the Government are doing to compensate the dependants, etc. That is the point.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): About the information contained in the statement which the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is going to place before this House, I want to know this: namely, whether it will contain information as to how may houses in Delhi have fallen during these heavy rains recently, and how much was the loss of life; what arrangements have been made in order to give relief to such persons who have suffered on account of the heavy rain, etc.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question. Anyhow, the matter will be taken up tomorrow.

Shri P. S. Daulta (Jhajjar): I request the hon. Minister to add to his statement which is to be made tomorrow information relating to this, namely, whether it is a fact that the Delhi authorities do not allow the natural flow of Rohtak waters to the Jumna through the Delhi territory and because of that, the entire Rohtak area is being flooded; the Delhiwallas or the Delhi authorities do not allow this water to go to the Jumna. Is this the national integration for which we are running after? All this is man-made, because the Delhi authorities do not allow the water to flow to the Jumna through Delhi territory. I may tell you that people of 50 villages wanted that this water should pass through Delhi territory, which was prevented.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): The Rohtak situation is very serious.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): What is this "Delhiwallas"? This expression is not good. Should I say that the Rohtak-wallas are creating noise in this House?

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Delhi wallas complain against the Rohtak-wallas and the Rohtakwallas complain against the Delhiwallas. What can be done?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Delhi authorities wanted one lakh of people to evacuate the areas concerned. What will those people do and where will they go? Will they all go to the Lal Quila?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What the hon. Members are anxious about is this. These floods seem to be an annual affair, recurring every year. So long as the villages or the mohallas are there, they have to be evacuated almost every day, every time or every season, during these floods, and therefore, they want to know what permanent steps, as suggested by Shri Bal Raj Madhok, are going to be taken, or are being taken to raise, widen or strengthen the bunds and soon. If it is impossible to do so, the affected people are asked to evacuate, and they are to be given compensation or some other houses to live in. Every time, these people cannot be running here and there. It may be a thousand, or a lakh, who are affected. So, hon. Members are anxious, not so much by way of criticism, but they want to know what steps are being taken by the Government to avoid such a calamity and such contingencies year after year. I hope and trust that the hon. Minister will give a complete picture to satisfy all sections of the House. If the Rohtak-wallas also have got their own trouble, it will be attended to. There is absolutely no difficulty. We were very much concerned last year also about the flood situation in Rohtak. The army went there and tried to solve the problem and relieve the situation. Nobody need be blamed. All can work together. There is no conflict between Delhi people and Rohtak people!

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: There is a serious situation this year.

Mr Speaker: Order, order.

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12 09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PRODUCTION OF OIL AT CAMBAY AND ANKALESHWAR OIL FIELDS

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> "The reported production of oil at Cambay and Ankaleshwar oil fields."

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): My attention has been drawn to the reported production of oil at Cambay and Anklesh-

war oil fieds from the 15th August 1961 I am glad to take this opportunity to report the facts to the House.

2. Crude oil is being produced from 15th August, 1961 at Ankleshwar as well No. 11 had 12 have been connected to Collecting Station No. 3 Each of them can yield about 80 tons per day. However, at present only 10 tons per day is being taken out from them and M/s Burmah Shell are not ready to receive any oil at Bombay before 1st September, 1961 and then too only upto 100 tons per day. Therefore, the flow will be increased to 100 tons per day from 31st August, 1961 when it is proposed to despatch the first lot of 5 tank wagons of 20 tons each to Bombay from Ankleshwar. The despatch will continue to remain 100 tons per day from Ankleshwar till M/s Burmah Shell are in a position to receive more. Action is being taken to hook up Well Nos. 4 and 13 to Group Gathering Station No. 3, which, it is expected, will be done by the end of this month and by donig so. Ankleshwar oilfields will be in a position to deliver about 250 tons per day to Bombay Refineries if they are in a position to receive this oil. Oil producing wells already completed in Ankleshwar can yield near about 650 tons per day.

3. As far as Cambay is concerned, all arrangements have been made to deliver 25 tons of crude in consumers' tanker lorries if they send them to the oilfield for taking the delivery of the crude but unfortunately none of the consumer is yet ready with the tank lorries and hence in spite of the fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission got ready on the 15th August, 1961 to supply crude, no delivery has so far been made as none of the consumers tank lorries turned up to take the crude.

Shri Hem Barua: It transpires from the statement made by the hon. Minister that the Burmah-Shell refinery is not willing to receive the entire daily production of the Ankleshwar oilfields at present. May I know what steps Government propose to take to store this crude or whether Government propose to make any other arrangement with other foreign refineries in Bombay than the Burmah-Shell?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is not easy that any other alternative arrangement can be made so soon to receive all this crude. The Burmah-Shell refineries were to take this oil—1500 tons per day from 1st January. They are not ready to take the whole lot, but after consultation, they have now agreed to have 100 tons from 1st September, i.e. a few days later.

12.11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKING

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a Supplementary Statement No. V showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministries during the Thirteenth Session, 1961 of Second Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 22.]

OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES, 1961.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (First Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1028 dated the 12th August, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2136/61].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 768 dated the 10th June, 1951.

(ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 964 dated the 29th July, 1961 making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(iii) Notification No. G.S.R. 965 dated the 29th July, 1961 making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3142 61.].

12.11¼ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Hundred and thirty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report on the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

12.11¾ hrs.

PETITION *RE*: GRIEVANCES OF THE MARTIN S. LIGHT RAILWAY YATRI SANGHA

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to present a petition signed by 1405 petitioners relating to the grievances of the Martin S. Light Railways Yatri Sangha.

12.12 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 21st August, 1961, namely:

"That the Third Five Year Plan laid on the Table of the House on the 7th August, 1961, be taken into consideration."

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Before the House proceeds further with this motion, may I submit a few words regarding the amendment which I have moved and which you were pleased to order to be circulated today?

Mr. Speaker: He cannot have another opportunity. Yesterday I gave him an opportunity and I also said that it will be circulated for the benefit of Members, so that when further proceedings come up before the House, they might know what exactly they have to say on this amendment. He had ample opportunity yesterday to refer to this amendment.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am merely mentioning that it is not admitted.

Mr. Speaker: I did not admit it. I said I would circulate it and I allowed ample opportunity to the hon. Member. But if he wants to say that under the rules it ought to be admitted, and that notwithstanding the ruling that I gave yesterday I am bound to admit it, I am prepared to hear him.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That is exactly what I want to point out.

Mr. Speaker: Does he mean to say that I am bound to admit whatever amendment is given at whatever time?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Rule 345 says:

> "Notice of an amendment to a motion shall be given one day before the day on which the motion is to be considered, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved without such notice."

The motion was to be considered on the 21st and one day before is 20th, which was a Sunday and Notice Office was closed. May I point out that it cannot be done on the 19th because only on the 19th we came to know that this would be taken up on Monday, and there would be hardly any time for hon. Members to table amendments.

Mr. Speaker: I understand that the notice was circulated to all hon. Members on the night of Friday. He could have tabled the amendment on Saturday.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Unless the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs makes a statement on the floor of the House about the business to be taken up next week, mere circulation has no meaning. This statement is generally made on Friday, but last week it was made on Saturday.

Mr. Speaker: As a special case, I will allow this amendment.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, I move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

> "This House, having considered the Third Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th August, 1961, recommends to the Government to consider the desirability of making further or additional provision for—
>
> 1. (a) subsidising electricity for lift irrigation and other agricultural purposes so as to make the same available to cultivators at not more than 9 nP. per kWh (unit);
>
> (b) subsidising rural electrification so as to make available to rural domestic consumers electricity at a rate not more than 20 nP. per kWh (unit);
>
> (c) subsidising water rates for agricultural purposes to enable the cultivator to take full advantage of irrigation facilities from major irrigation schemes;
>
> (d) subsidising rural water supply, with top priority in subsidies for drinking water in villages where it is inadequate;
>
> (e) subsidising provision of timely and adequate supply of—
>
> (i) good seeds through seed multiplication and distribution societies;
>
> (ii) manures and fertilisers in adequate quantities;
>
> (iii) improved agricultural implements;
>
> (iv) storage facilities;
>
> (v) cheap kerosene, corrugated iron sheets and other necessaries of life of the agriculturist.
>
> (f) contour bunding, soil conservation, extension of veterinary facilities and disease control;
>
> (g) promotion of village industries, in particular hand-pounding of paddy; oil seed crushing; tanning and leather; Gur and khandsari; construction of bullock cart and rehabilitation of village smithy;
>
> (h) increasing through subsidies production of vegetables, fruits and such produces of universal consumption;
>
> (i) setting up of very small or 'baby' industrial estates in suitable villages;
>
> (j) subsidising scheme of intensive employment at village, block or district levels.

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

2. Minor or 'baby' irrigation works to be undertaken in consultation with local leadership.

3. Improving agricultural marketing organisation, in particular so that, commodity prices do not fall with the end of harvest season, and soar again after the produce has passed into the hands of the middlemen.

4. Announcement by the Government at the commencement of each season, of 'floor prices' for major agricultural produce, such as wheat, rice, cereals, Jowar, Bajra, groundnuts, etc. to ensure to the cultivator a minimum reasonable return.

5. Promotion of agricultural insurance schemes, including those for indemnifying cultivators who may have become victims of natural calamities.

6. Distribution of available cultivable lands to persons willing to cultivate; regularising unauthorised cultivation of food-grains; and immediate stoppage of eviction of agricultural tenants.

7. Prompt and adequate rehabilitation of cultivators displaced due to execution of multi-purpose river valley or other schemes, and in particular, those displaced by the Girna Project in Maharashtra, with top priority in assignment of alternative lands to such persons and rehabilitation of their village economy.

8. Speedy extension of democratic institutions at district, block and village levels and grant of greater resources to village panchayats.

9. Immediate provision of free elementary education and rudimentary technical education to the village youth.

10. Creation of a separate Ministry to deal with problems of Scheduled Castes, Buddhists, Scheduled Tribes and others, and in particular to deal with the problem of allocation of available lands to these communities.

11. Construction of village roads; extension of public Telephone Call facilities in bigger villages; and of postal facilities to villages where postal deliveries are now once or twice a week.

12. Inclusion in and completion during the Third Five Year Plan of—

(a) Konkan Railway;

(b) Conversion of Pachora-Jamner Railway to broad gauge;

(c) Inter-connection of Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Osmanabad by broad gauge Railway;

(d) Hatnur multi-purpose scheme."

Some Hon. Members: Other Members also have tabled amendments.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; so many other hon. Members also have tabled amendments. Notice was given to him on Friday. He could have tabled the amendment on Saturday. Normally, if Sunday had not intervened, he could have waited the whole of Saturday and submitted his amendment on the next day. But the last day happened to be a Sunday. Very often, when the question of limitation arises, when the last day for filling a petition or suit falls on a non-working day, it is allowed to be filed on the next day. Therefore, Shri Bharucha seems to be right. I must allow him to move his amendment. If there are other similar cases, I have no objection to allowing them

also. I am not going to discriminate. This will stand admitted.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): What will be the position if the House does not sit on a Saturday and it is not a working day?

Mr. Speaker: Non-working day is different from holiday. We do not meet on Saturdays, but on that account, the office is not closed. But if Saturday also happens to be a holiday, I will extend the rule to two days and so on. But if Saturday is a working day for the purpose of office hon. Members must submit their amendments to the office on Saturday.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat). I have no objection to Shri Bharucha being permitted to move his amendment, but I may point out that we got the notice on Friday and we had the whole of Saturday. We knew two weeks ago that the Plan debate was starting on Monday. I am not able to understand his difficulty.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I point out that notice of Bills are given and they are not taken up for months together? How are we to know when it will be taken up until the announcement is made by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in the House?

Shri A. P. Jain (Saharanpur): Let us see what after all is the object of allowing time for tabling amendments. The object is that the Members of the House should have time to consider the amendments. If you apply the ruling of limitation and say that if the date on which limitation expires is a holiday, then the amendment can be given on the next day, you are depriving the Members of this House to give due consideration to the amendment.

Therefore, I would very respectfully submit that in this particular case, the example of limitation does not apply. I am not objecting to your allowing Shri Bharucha's amendment to be moved, but if you want to lay down a general ruling, I would very respectfully submit that if the last date on which an amendment can be given is a holiday, then the hon. Member should give it on the day previous to the holiday and not on the next day.

Mr. Speaker: I suppose the hon. Member is a lawyer himself. I do not know how he says it can be pushed to the previous day. In addition to the Sunday, suppose there is a Saturday also intervening; which is a holiday. Am I to count all these days against the hon. Member? Therefore, I will strictly follow the rule. It is not a question of showing any concession to Shri Bharucha. As I said, as a matter of fact, even without waiting for any advice I ought not to allow it. I refused to allow it for the reason that hon. Members will be taken by surprise and some of them would have spoken already. If this point had been brought to my notice yesterdey, I would have allowed it yesterday itself. I do not want to go against the rules. The rule is there, unless we want to waive it. Normally-this may be taken as a word of advice to Shri Bharucha also-whenever a holiday intervenes, hon. Members may table their amendments earlier so as not to embarrass the House. If by chance he has done it this time and he wants to stand strictly on the rule, I have to abide by that and allow him to do so.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, yesterday you gave this ruling that Shri Bharucha's amendment will only be circulated and it will not be admitted. Other hon. Members who wanted to send in their amendments did not do so because you refused to admit Shri Bharucha's amendment. Now, I would like to know, in view of your present ruling, whether other hon. Members would be allowed to table their amendments today?

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Because Shri Bharucha was anxious he did so, and he did not wait for my advice. It is not that after coming here I am

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going to allow somebody to table his amendment; certainly not. If they misinterpreted the rules, they must thank themselves.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, a position may arise that when a Bill is taken up for consideration today and if I have not given notice of any amendment the previous day I would not get a chance in the second reading. Will it be open for me to say that today I have given notice of my amendments and the second reading may be taken up the following day?

Mr. Speaker: Absolutely not. The rule is clear. It is before consideration. This is an exceptional circumstance, an extraordinary circumstance that has occurred. If any such case occurs, I will strictly follow the rule.

An Hon Member: Will it be a precedent?

Mr. Speaker: Certainly, whatever I say here will be a precedent for the future, unless I myself say that it won't be a precedent for the future.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): Sir, I gave notice of five amendments yesterday. They have not been printed

Mr. Speaker: After what, after even the first motion was made?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I can't allow an exception.

Now, let us proceed with the discussion.

Dr. Melkote was in possession of the House.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying yesterday that the Second Five Year Plan had by and large succeeded very well but that in the implementation particularly the people in the village sector were not entirely satisfied. I mentioned yesterday that when we speak of huge dams, big places, palatial buildings, big offices and other things we feel that we have done something really very good, something very big. It is actually so. But when the common man approaches the officials, whether it is at the district level, taluka level or a higher level, he does not receive that amount of sympathy and consideration that is due to him, and it brings about a kind of soreness and people talk ill of the Government and of the Plan. It is here that I said that though the Plan by and large in the matter of target and expenditure had come up to the expectations, the expectations of the common man had not been fulfilled to the extent that one expected of it.

In this connection, I would like to say that so far as labour is concerned our dealings with the private sector has to a large extent been smoothened by the various measures that the Labour Ministry has taken. But these very laws and those precedents that have been created for a healthy atmosphere are not being accepted by the public sector undertakings themselves. This is the largest grouse against these public sector undertakings. Because they are part and parcel of the Government machinery they feel that they can get over the rules and that they need not implement whatever has been there for them to implement. This has caused the greatest amount of suffering to the workers in the field.

Apart from this, it has been my experience that while in the health department it has done exceedingly well by starting more medical colleges as a result of which more doctors have come out and these people are being sent to the rural sector, just because it is the patient that is in the hospital and the sympathies of the public go to these patients, the workers in the hospitals are made to work not merely for eight hours but ten hours and sometimes even more hours but no overtime wages are paid to them. It is

expected of them to work as many hours as is necessary. They are not given any holiday, not even a Sunday is allowed to them. On the plea that the patient is suffering they are made to do such duties. I can understand the workers being made to do their duties, but I cannot understand Government taking these duties from the workers and not compensating them for the work that they have been taking. While the workers in the industrial sector get over-time wages, holidays regularly and double their wages if they are made to work on holidays, the workers in hospitals, particularly in the big hospitals which are in the public sector and which are runs by the Government, do not get a fair deal from the Government. Somethings; has to be done about this. They are not allowed to go on strike. The workers themselves feel that they will not be doing a good thing by doing so. Just because they happen to be good workers, the Government seems to be taking the fullest advantage and exploiting the workers. I feel that the attention of the Government should be particularly drawn to this aspect, because the feeling all over the country has been that these workers are organising themselves and may organise themselves for something big. It is not good for the Government to lay down the laws and themselves break the same laws.

Similar is the case, as I said, in many of the public undertakings. It is in these aspects of the question that while the Plan is very good and is being implemented, the people at the lower levels are not feeling happy about the implementation of the Plan. Similar is the case with many of these industrial undertakings. When I say industrial undertakings, they are being set up in many of these larger places like Bombay, Calcutta and others. Dispersal of these industries in the backward areas is absolutely necessary. The measures taken so far to disperse these into the backwards areas have been absolutely insufficient. Now is the chance, when many of these industries are expanding and new industries are being started both the private sector and in the public sector, for us to put an embargo and say that any further expansion of these industries have got to take place necessarily in the backward areas. If we do not do that now, we will be too late in the picture. I understand that more than about 99 per cent licences have already been issued and these industries would get started again in those areas where we need them the least. Therefore, while these industries have got to be started, many of these industries have got also to be told here and now that further expansion in respect of those items of products which necessarily could be manufactured by the ancillary industries should be stopped and ancillary industries should be encouraged to crop up in many of these backward districts. If these measures are not taken here and now, what happened in the Second Plan will pursue us in the Third Five Year Plan, and at the end of it we will again feel that we we have not satisfied the people.

It is in these aspects of the question that the planners have not given us a clear indication. While they have mentinoned some of these things, they have not exactly said where they will be started, what are the measures that would be taken and what type of measures they would strictly follow in order to encourage these industries.

The next question, Sir, and which affects a very large section of the population is the unemployed in the agricultural sector. While we have been planning in a large measure, I feel that these unemployed, particularly in the rural sector and the agricultural secto, have not received that kind of attention that they ought to have received. When all kinds of facilities and money are also being given for larger industries in order that they thrive, I do not see why this unemployment should not be minimised to the largest possible extent by giving the maximum amount of help to the cottage industries, particularly

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to the khadi and other industries. The way we have been going about it would take another 30 or 40 years by the time we would be in a position to abolish an all unemployment. Meanwhile, we would not be in a position to tell the people that they should wait for 20, 30 or 50 years before they could get full unemployment. So that, large-scale financial help and other kinds of help may be given to the village industries so that they can be subsidised and the villagers get adequate wages. There again, the question of implementation of the minimum wages in the agricultural sector is a very important aspect and unless we create more inspectorate and more employment exchanges in the rural sector in the taluka level we would not be in a position to assess the employment clearly. So, that is also necessary. Then, when thousands and thousands of crores of rupees are being spent in developing the country, a few crores, may be twenty or thirty or forty crores, in subsidising some of these industrial undertakings and equally on wages to the small or lowly-paid employees in the agricultural sector will go a long way in making the people evince greater interest in the Plan. These aspects of the question, again, has not, to my mind, received that amount of weightage that it should have received.

Whilest, therefore, I bring these things to the notice of the Government, I would like to repeat again that we have succeeded very well both in the First and Second Plan. During the course of the ten years we had achieved much more than what Russia could have achieved in ten years. Russia had no plan till 1928, and that plan also they revised in 1932 and allowed the capitalist class to start industries. We have gone ahead with a consistent Plant and definite policy and we feel that within ten years we have achieved much more than what Russia could achieve. I do not have all the facts and figures for the last ten years; so, it is very difficult to compare India with China. Even so, a democratic country like India has pregressed very much.

I have heard what Professor Ranga and other speakers have stated. But if they are asked to prepare a Plan which would satisfy themselves and everybody in this country, it would be miracle. No Government would be in a position to do it. All the same, being a democratic Government, the maximum amount of unanimity and acceptence has been brought about in this Plan. It has been planned in a biggish manner according to our own capacity and the planners have done the maximum amount of service to the country. People are aware of this situation. So, I hope and trust that in the Third Plan we would succeed as we have done in the past.

Shri Rameshwar Rao (Mahbubnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Third Plan document presented to us for our consideration is certainly a natural and logical growth from the First and Second Plan. It is needless for me to say that this document certainly puts forward an integrated plan which will take us a long way on the road to self-sustaining growth.

I was listening with great interest to the brilliant analysis put forward by the distinguished friend on the opposite side, Shri Asoka Mehta. I must confess that I agree with much of what he says, and so it would probably be worthwhile to take up the threads from where he left and go forward. Instead of going over all the details he mentioned the various facts and figures. He also referred to the frontier of the new horizon that the Third Plan is opening up before us. Then he said that there was a hesitation in the planning and among the planners to break through into these new frontier and go beyond. I wonder if Shri Asoka Mehta realises that he himself came to this frontier of the new horizon and hesitated; after posing the problem, he failed to answer what is the method of break-

through. Merely to say that a political break-through is required is not a sufficient answer. He rightly says that the problem of the Third Plan is certainly not the magnitude of the Plan. The magnitude is certainly not the problem of the Third Plan. There is no argument about the proportion of investment in the capital goods industry or the consumer goods industry. The problem that we have to face in the Third Plan is the problem of financial resources of administrative ability and of political capacity to push through the programme of the Third Plan. This is the central factor and this is the problem that we have to face if the Third Plan is to really to succeed.

He was right when he said that the success of the Third Plan depends largely on the massive response that we will succeed in evoking among the people. The Prime Minister on an earlier occasion called this massive response as the dedicated and burning zeal that would be required of our administrators, politicians, managers of industry, scientists and technicians and farmers; in fact, from people in all fields of activity. Unless there is that dedicated and burning zeal, I am afraid we will face a great many difficulties in the process of the execution of our Third Plan.

The Third Plan cannot and will not succeed without a response similar to the one we had in our struggle for freedom. We must be able to generate and evoke this response in the people Without this dedication, our growth will not increase from 3½ per cent. to the required 5 per cent.; our total investments and savings will not grow from the present 8 or 10 per cent. to the required 20 per cent. to break through on the economic front. Even the planners agree that the response in the First and Second Plan has to some extent been inadequate. There has certainly not been total response, and that is briefly mentioned in the introduction to the Third Plan which I would like to quote. On the second page they say:

> "Efforts to prepare plans at the district, block and village level, specially for the development of agriculture, co-operation, education and rural industries, were an integral part of the process of drawing up the plans of the States as well as the national Plans. These local plans are a vital element."

I would like to emphasise the phrase "these local plans are a vital element".

> "....in the success of Panchayat Raj which places in the hands of the people of each area the initiative and responsibility for their own development and the means and resources for rapid advance."

It is at that level that the response has to come if our entire Plan is to succeed. The implication of the statement is that people at the village, district and block level have indeed been consulted in evolving this Plan. I certainly wish that this was true. Because, if this was true, then I have no doubt about the national response that we would get for the success of the Third Plan. But there is an element of self-delusion about this, and I am glad to say that our planners accept that this national response is required in evolving the plan and in the execution of the Plan, and we appreciate this fully. Here I would like to quote from the Plan document itself. At page 334, they say:

> "Although efforts were made in several States to prepare block plans specially in agriculture, in the main, the plans of States have been prepared independently of local plans."

They confess that the State plans were prepared independently of local plans. They say further:

> "This inference to be drawn from this is that much more effort will be needed before local plans can become a distinctive stage in the initial preparation of a Five

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Year Plan. In the present context of the Third Plan as formulated, what is important is that local plans should be worked out as a means for the more effective implementation of the State Plan."

That is a confession that really the participation of the people in the formulation of the Third Plan has not been brought about. I would like to ask the planners: How can you have the massive and mass response to your Plan that is needed if in the preparation there if there is no participation by the people? Unless I feel that I have shared in the preparation of the Plan, how will I be enthused to work for it? What is the vested interest that I have in the Plan? At the village level, at the block level, at the *zila* level, at the State level—at every stage there has to be participation by the people not only in the implementation of the Plan but also in the formulation and evolving of the Plan. There must be public discussion; otherwise how can this response be evoked?

Another aspect I would like to draw your attention to is this. On an earlier occasion, speaking in this hon. House, I had drawn attention to the fact that planning has to from below. There must be a decentralised plan. I had also suggested that 6½ per cent. of the total investment in the Plan should be earmarked for village and block plans and 12½ per cent. of the total investment for *zila* or the district plans. In the Third Plan the *per capita* investment roughly works out at Rs. 250. Of this, if my formula had been considered, only Rs. 15/50 would be invested *per capita* in the village. Another Rs. 15/50 would be invested in the block and about Rs. 31 would be invested *per capita* in the district. That still leaves Rs. 180 *per capita* for national and State plans. At the present moment under the proposed Third Plan, I am sorry to say that, if you roughly work out the *per capita* investment in the village, it is less than Rs. 2. With a *per capita* investment of less than Rs. 2 in the villages, hundreds of villages will not be touched by the Third Plan. They have not been touched by the First Plan. They have not been touched by the Second Plan. They will not be touched by the Third Plan. Where from will we get the national response required to push through the Third Plan?

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Ask the planners.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: Acharyaji will forgive me for saying that not only we on this side but he is also a part of this whole process of planning and development. It is not a question of trying to find fault with each other at all. I hope we can evolve a common endeavour and a common programme of action.

Besides this general analysis, I would like to draw particular attention to three important facts. Firtsly, what is the future of the community development programme?

Acharya Kripalani: Zero.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: What are the projections in the post-intensive phase of community development? Very soon the entire country will be covered by community development blocks. Many blocks are already reaching the stage of post-intensive development. I would like to know as to what the future projections are. Merely to say that the development process and the investment of the last seven or eight years have taken the community development blocks which have reached the post-intensive phase to a period where there can be self-generating growth is evading the issue. They have not reached that level where there can be self-sustaining growth in the community development areas.

The Plan report at page 335 says:

"The principal extension functions entrusted to the community development organisation fall within the fields of agriculture,

animal husbandry, co-operation and rural industries."

I am in full agreement with that formulation, but I would like to know as to what our projections in this field are. I would personally like to see the community development areas becoming the centre of an agro-industrial community. I would like to see in the community development areas a research laboratory to which a farmer can go for soil analysis. Today he has to go, if he can afford it, to the State Capital and most farmers do not go because they cannot afford it. But in the community development area there must be a laboratory where he can bring his soil for analysis, where he can enquire as to what kind of chemical manure he can use, what kind of crop rotation he can practice and what type of seed resistant to local pests he can have. This is what has to be done in the extension service field.

Then there is the question of our wanting the farmer and the peasant to push ahead with rapid improvement in modern techniques of production which means that he must instal a pump in his well or an engine probably, or probably he should take to the modern tillers if he cannot afford a tractor. If he can afford a tractor, he will get a loan from the co-operative and buy one. Where is he going to find a workshop which will provide him the necessary repair facilities for these things? I would like to see in the community development area a workshop so located which can become a centre where the farmers can bring their problems of engines, tractors, tillers, etc. for repair and guidance. I would also like to see in the community development area the centre of rural credit. The real bottleneck for a break-through in agriculture today is rural credit. We are not in a position to provide rural credit adequately, extensively and, according to me, in time. Unless we are in a position to do this, our agricultural breakthrough will not come.

Another factor that I would like to see in the community development area development is technical training for technicians. If the rural areas have to be pulled out of the present morass of underdevelopment, there is no alternative but to develop agro-industry— decentralised Industry. If industry has to be developed on this massive scale, on this wide front, it is necessary to have enough technicians trained. While the Third Plan provides adequate training for graduates and for licenciates in polytechnics, I have not come across sufficient attention being paid for training of lower grade technicians. I visualise technical training in this country at five different levels, namely, in the colleges of technology for postgraduate work, in the degree colleges for training of engineering and technological graduates, in polytechnics wherein the diploma courses will be available and in th industrial training institutes and craft schools where the basic craftsmen, the artisans, the mechanics and the technicians will be trained. The fitter, the mechanic, the welder—this is the class that needs to be trained. We cannot have rapid and large scale industrialisation on a wide front unless this base of technicians is built up. I would like to see developing in every community development block an industrial training institute where these technicians are trained. I agree that it cannot be done overnight; but do we have the necessary projection and plants? Do we have a vision of all that we are going to community development area into? I would like to see in the next ten years in the community development area an industrial training institute located. I would like to see in the next ten or fifteen years a rural industrial estate located where rural agro-industry can grow. This should be projection for the next ten or fifteen years. Unless we are able to visualise it from now on, how can we evoke the response and how will the Third Plan come to fruition?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): See the documentary.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: Unless we achieve the break-through in agriculture, I am afraid, the Plan will remain at best a partial success. It will do a great thing for centralised and heavy industry which will certainly go ahead. But by and large the total fulfilment will not come about early.

The second point that I would like to draw particular attention to is minor irrigation. I am surprised to see that confusion still persists in the field of minor irrigation. Whenever one talks of minor irrigation, people talk of tubewells and pumps. There are other and more important fields of minor irrigation. In the whol country, south of the Vindhyas, there are hundreds and thousands of minor tanks. I shall, to avoid this confusion, call them micro-irrigation projects. That is the only way to put an end to this confusion between minor irrigation projects and tubewells, wells, etc., and these tanks and so I have coined a new phrase and call these things micro-irrigation projects. At least 20 per cent of these minor tanks are in disrepair. I have repeatedly had the honour of urging in this House that something must be done to restore these breached tanks. It will not take very long to restore them—may be 18 months or two years. You do not need technical skill. All that you require is organisation and labour. You require no cement, no steel. You can, in 18 months or two years restore all these minor thanks and I am certain that nearly 30 lakh acres which are not being cultivated will come under irrigation and your agricultural production will leap forward.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee report which, on page 28 points out three essentials for agricultural growth and development:

> "(i) the setting up of a country-wide extension service organisation,
>
> (ii) the acceleration of minor irrigation programmes, and
>
> (iii) the provision of adequate rural credit."

On page 110, the same report, which has been considered by this House, says:

> "There was a general complaint that while new irrigation works were being completed, the existing works were not being properly maintaned, so that the net increase in irrigation is less than the figures of the new constructions would show."

This is something which we have already considered and it has been accepted by the Planning Commission. I urged when we were discussing the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee report that the Planning Commission be asked to set apart Rs. 20 crores a year for the restoration of these minor tanks for the next five years so that the entire backlog of 50 or 60 years can be covered and 30 lakh acres could come under the plough.

Finally, while I conclude, there is one particular aspect to which I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister for Planning. We are growing rapidly in industry and other fields of developments. What is the relationship, I would like to ask, between our growth and development to the growth and development that is taking place in the countries around us? Is there any relationship? Are we projecting any relationship? Are we going to consider this important and pertinent problem? I shall not go into details at this stage. I shall pose the problem and leave it to the hon. Members of this House and the member of the Planning Commission to consider. There will be enough time to come back to it and discuss it in detail.

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक अविकसित और अर्धविकसित देश में आर्थिक नियोजन आवश्यक है,

जिस से अल्प साधनों को कम से कम समय में प्रयोग में ला कर उससे अधिक से अधिक परिणाम प्राप्त किये जा सकें ।

जो व्यक्ति अथवा दल आर्थिक नियोजन में विश्वास नहीं करते वे शायद वास्तविकता से दूर कल्पना के ऐसे राज्य में निवास करते हैं जहां करोड़ो लोगो को जीवन की न्यूनतम आवश्यकतायें उपलब्ध करने का सवाल उनके सामने नहीं है। यदि हम अपने देश की परिस्थिति पर विचार करें तो इस बात से किसी को इन्कार नहीं हो सकता कि हमें आर्थिक विकास की एक रूप रेखा निश्चित करनी पड़ेगी । हम प्रति वर्ष बजट बनाते हैं जो एक वर्ष का आर्थिक नियोजन है और यह आर्थिक नियोजन पांच वर्ष का या उससे आगे के समय का भी हो सकता है ।

हमें विचार यह करना होगा कि इस आर्थिक नियोजन का आधार क्या हो । भौतिक समृद्धि के साथ जीवन की हम और जो मान्यतायें लेकर खड़े हैं, उनकी कहां तक रक्षा की जाये ? हमने लोकतंत्रात्मक तरीके से आर्थिक विकास का संकल्प किया है । हम विश्व में एक महान प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, और भारत में लोकतन्त्री तरीके से आर्थिक विकास किस सीमा तक सफल होता है इस बात के ऊपर एशिया और अफ्रीका में लोकतन्त्र का भविष्य निर्भर करता है ।

इस दिशा में हमने कुछ प्रगति भी की है और प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिक को उस प्रगति के लिये गर्व होना चाहिये । लेकिन तस्वीर का दूसर पहलू भी है जिसको हमें ध्यान में रखना होगा ।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सर्वदलीय सहयोग की मांग की है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार का सहयोग यदि योजना बनाने से पूर्व आमन्त्रित किया जाता तो उसको देने में किसी प्रकार का संकोच नहीं होना चाहिये था । लेकिन योजना दलीय आधार पर बनायी जाती है । योजना के निर्माण में सब दलों की सहमति नहीं प्राप्त की जाती और जब योजना बन जाती है तो फिर उसके कार्यान्वियन के लिये सब को निमंत्रित किया जाता है । मेरा निवेदन है कि पंचवर्षीय योजना की सफलता के लिये देश में जन सहयोग का जैसा वातावरण उत्पन्न करन की आवश्यकता है, उस दृष्टि से यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है ।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने केन्द्र में एक सर्वदलीय समिति का निर्माण किया था जिस में प्रायः सभी दलों के प्रतिनिधि थे मगर उस समिति को ठीक तरह से काम करने का अवसर नहीं दिया गया । योजना के सम्बन्ध में उसे अपनी निर्णयक सम्मतियां रखने का अवसर प्रदान नहीं किया गया । और जब यह मांग की गयी कि इस प्रकार की सर्वदलीय समितियां राज्यों में भी गठित की जायें तो उसके प्रति शासन की प्रतिक्रिया अच्छी नहीं थी ।

नियोजन केवल केन्द्र का विषय नहीं है । जन सहयोग के लिये तो हमें गांव गांव तक जाना पड़ेगा, और इसलिये आवश्यक है कि प्रत्येक स्तर पर जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिये प्रयत्न किया जाये, नियोजन को सर्वदलीय स्वरूप दिया जाये । इस के लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि जो नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कांउसिल है उसमें केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के अतिरिक्त अभी तक सभी प्रांतों के मुख्य मंत्री होते हैं । शासन इस बात पर विचार करे कि क्या उस नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट काउंसिल में मंत्रियों के और मुख्य मंत्रियों के अतिरिक्त संसद् से और राज्य विधान सभाओं से प्रोपोरशनल रिप्रेजेंटेशन के आधार पर चुने हुये कुछ सदस्यों को लेना उपयोगी नहीं होगा । आखिर में विकास योजनाओं का स्वरूप नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट काउंसिल

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की बैठक में निर्धारित होता है और जनता के चुने हुये प्रतिनिधि यदि उसमें अपने विचार रखें सकें, आर्थिक योजना को प्रभावित कर सकें, तो देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण बन सकता है जिससे हम निर्माण योजनाओं को दलगत राजनीति से अलग रख सकें ।

प्राक्कलन समिति ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि योजना आयोग में से मंत्रियों को हटा दिया जाये । योजना आयोग एक विशेषज्ञों की समिति रहे क्योंकि मंत्रिमंडल के सामने योजना आयोग की सिफारिशें आती हीं हैं । उसमें मंत्रियों के रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । पता नहीं क्यों इस सुझाव को भी अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है ।

13 hrs.

विरोधी दलों से यह आशा की जाती है कि वे पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को आगामी आम चुनावों से अलग रखेंगे । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस तरह के विचार एक भेंट में प्रकट भी किये हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी पहले इस सम्बन्ध में अपने घर में बैठ कर फैसला करे । क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी आगामी आम चुनावों में पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की उपलब्धियों के आधार पर जनता से वोट नहीं मांगेगी ? अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी इस आधार पर वोट नहीं मांगेगी और योजनाओं से जो भी राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में वृद्धि और विकास एवं निर्माण कार्यों में प्रगति हुई है, उसे एक राष्ट्रीय उद्योग और उपलब्धि के रूप में उपस्थित किया जायगा तो योजनाओं को चुनाव से अलग रखने की बात सफल हो सकती है । लेकिन यदि कांग्रेस पार्टी अपने मंच से योजनाओं की सफलतायें अपनी सफलतायें बना कर प्रकट करेगी तो योजना में जो कमियां हैं अथवा खामियां है , उन्हें विरोधी दल वाले जनता के सामने रखने के लिये विवश होंगे । मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर योजना को चुनाव से अलग रखना है तो इस सम्बन्ध में कांग्रेस पार्टी को अपनी नीति स्पष्ट रूप से निर्धारित करनी चाहिये ।

जहां तक योजना से जनता की समृद्धि का प्रश्न है राष्ट्रीय आय में अभिवृद्धि हम सब के लिये आनन्द की बात है । लेकिन हम एक बात का विचार करें कि हमारे देश में हमें दो क्षेत्र दिखाई देते हैं । एक तो गांवों का क्षेत्र है, ५ लाख गांव, जिन में कुल जनसंख्या का ८५ फीसदी भाग रहता है और एक शहरी क्षेत्र है जिनमें १५ फीसदी जनसंख्या निवास करती है । यह जो समृद्धि आई है, यह जो विकास के चिन्ह हमें दिखाई देते हैं, वे किस भाग तक सीमित हैं ? क्या ८५ फीसदी गांवों की जनता जिस क्षेत्र में निवास करती है उसमें इतनी मात्रा में हम प्रगति कर सके हैं जितनी मात्रा में अपेक्षित थी ? मुझे लगता है कि इस दृष्टि से हमारी विकास योजनाओं में एक मूलभूत दोष है । हम उद्योगीकरण भी इस ढंग से कर रहे हैं कि यह जो शहरी आबादी का क्षेत्र है उसको बढ़ाने में होता है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप जो ८५ फीसदी आबादी वाला गांव का क्षेत्र है उसके उद्योग धंधे प्रतियोगिता में नहीं टिक पाते और हम दुहरे संकट में फंस गये । गांव में रोजगार नहीं है इसलिये गांवों से बड़ी संख्या में जो शहरों की ओर आने वाले लोग हैं उनके लिये हमारे सामने सामाजिक सेवाओं की, निवास की और उनके लिये भोजन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रश्न है । दूसरे बड़े शहरों में जो उद्योग धंधे केन्द्रित हो रहे हैं और पश्चिम का अनुकरण करके बड़े पैमाने पर जो वहां उद्योगीकरण हो रहा है , वह हमारे कुटीर उद्योगों को और छोटे उद्योगों को समाप्त कर रहा है ।

प्रति व्यक्ति आय के जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं अगर हम गांवों में निवास करने वाले व्यक्तियों की आय का हिसाब लगायें तो

हमको यह बात माननी होगी कि सम्पूर्ण देश में शहरी आबादी के क्षेत्र में जो प्रति व्यक्ति की आय है, वह ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में निवास करने वाले व्यक्ति की नहीं है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में इस तरह का कुछ अनुमान लगाया गया था कि गांव में निवास करने वाले व्यक्ति की प्रति व्यक्ति आय कितनी बढ़ी है । उससे पता लगता है कि १९४८–४९ के मूल्यों के आधार पर गांवों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय १९४८–४९ मे आज तक लगभग १९७ रुपये के आसपास हो रही है । १९४९–५० में यह १९७ रुपये और ६३ नये पैसे थी और १९५८–५९ में १९३ रुपये और ४७ नये पैसे है । मैं नहीं समझता कि अन्य प्रांतों में इस बारे में कोई आधारभूत अन्तर होगा यद्यपि अन्य प्रांतों में थोड़ा बहुत इससे फर्क हो सकता है । गांवों में जो खपत है अगर हम उसका अनुमान लगा कर देखें तो वह भी सरकार के एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों में १९५९–६० में प्रति व्यक्ति खपत आय के आंकड़े हमारी आखें खोल देने वाले है । इन से पता चलता है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति दैनिक खपत ८.९१ छटांक और ५१९.६ ग्राम है । पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में १० ६२ छटांक है । प्रति व्यक्ति की खपत में भी वृद्धि नहीं हुई है । शहरी आबादी की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में प्रति व्यक्ति आय में भी कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ा है । अब यह जो शहरी आबादी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का अन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है उसके लिये तीसरी योजना में इस बात का कोई संकेत नहीं मिलता कि इस अन्तर को किस तरीके से कम किया जायगा? यदि हमारा आर्थिक नियोजन और उसमें चलने वाला औद्योगीकरण इसी गति से और इसी दिशा में चलता रहा तो इस अन्तर को पाटा नहीं जा सकेगा और यह अन्तर और भी बढ़ता चला जायगा । उस के लिये आवश्यकता है कि ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था का पुनर्गठन किया जाय और हम विकेन्द्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था की ओर ध्यान दें ।

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुल ८४ करोड़ रुपया छोटी मशीनों से चलने वाले उद्योगों के लिये रखा गया है । अगर दूसरी योजनाओं में और तीसरी योजना में छोटे उद्योगों के लिये दी गयी धनराशि का विचार करें तो तीसरी योजना में दी गयी धनराशि छोटे उद्योगों, कुटीर उद्योगों और हाथ की कारीगरी के धंधों को पुनर्जीवित करने की मांग को पूरा नहीं कर सकती और जब तक हम गांवों के उद्योग धंधों को उनके स्वयं के पैरों पर खड़ा नही करेंगे हम देश के आर्थिक विकास के प्रयत्न में सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं ।

इसके लिये यह भी आवश्यक है कि भूमि सुधारों के सम्बन्ध में एक दृढ़ नीति अपनाई जाये । भूमि की सीमा निर्धारित की गई है मगर कहीं भी उस सीमा के अन्तर्गत भूमि को लाने के लिये कोई प्रबल प्रयत्न नही किया गया है । कुछ राज्यों ने तो भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा को निर्धारित करने की अवधि इतनी बढ़ा दी है कि उस बीच में जिनके पास सीमा से अधिक भूमि थी उस अतिरिक्त भूमि को उन्होंने अपने घर वालों में और कुटुम्ब वालों में वितरित कर दी है और जो भूमिहीन हैं, जिनके पास अनआर्थिक जोत है उनको देने के लिये कोई भूमि नहीं बची । लेकिन अभी भी भूमि वितरण के जो आंकड़े मिलते हैं उन से पता चलता है कि आजकल ४० प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास प्रति परिवार एक एकड़ से भी कम भूमि है और उनके पास कुल भूमि का केवल १ प्रतिशत है । इसके विपरीत ४ प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास कुल भूमि का एक तिहाई भाग है । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि भूमि सुधारों को दृढ़ता से कार्यान्वित किया जाये । जिनके पास आवश्यकता से अधिक भूमि है और जो व्यक्तिगत देखभाल नहीं कर सकते वह सघन खेती के उद्देश्य में सफल नहीं हो सकते । उन से मर्यादा से अधिक भूमि लेकर भूमि-

[श्री वाजपेयी]

हीनों में सहकारी समितियों में नहीं वितरित की जानी चाहिये । लेकिन राज्य सरकारें इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र के आदेशों का ठीक तरीके से पालन नहीं कर रही हैं । ऐसा मालूम होता है कि निहित स्वार्थों ने राज्य सरकारों को प्रभावित किया है और यह भूमि वितरण के मार्ग में रोड़ा बन कर बैठी हुई हैं और इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि हम अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये भी आम किसान को अधिक परिश्रम करने के लिये और सघन खेती करने के लिये प्रोत्साहित नहीं कर पा रहे हैं .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब अपना भाषण समाप्त करें ।

श्री वाजपेयी : श्रीमन, मैं अपने ग्रुप की ओर से बोलने वाला एक ही सदस्य हूं और मुझे बोलने के वास्ते कुछ अधिक समय दिया जाये । अब यह थर्ड प्लान का इतना बड़ा पोथा है और १५ मिनट में उसके साथ न्याय करना सम्भव नहीं है और इसलिये मुझे कुछ अधिक समय मिलना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को १८ मिनट दिये गये है

श्री वाजपेयी मेरा निवेदन है कि मुझे कम से कम २५ मिनट मिलने चाहियें । अभी कई महत्वपूर्ण विषय बाकी बच रहते हैं जिनकी ओर मैंने संकेत भी नहीं किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है । माननीय सदस्य, दो, चार मिनट और ले लें ।

श्री वाजपेयी : गांवों में निवास करने वाले व्यक्तियों की आमदनी का क्या हाल है इसका मैंने थोड़ा सा दिगदर्शन कराया था । उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी हाल में एक सर्वे किया गया है जिस से पता लगता है कि ४५ प्रतिशत परिवार ऐसे हैं जिनका कि मासिक खर्च ५० रुपये प्रति परिवार से भी कम है । ५० प्रतिशत परिवार ऐसे हैं जिनका मासिक खर्च १५० रुपये है और कुल ५ फीसदी परिवार ऐसे हैं, जो महीने में १५० रुपये से अधिक खर्च करते हैं । अगर इस रोशनी में हम राष्ट्रीय आमदनी बढ़ने के दावों को देखें, तो हमें पता लगेगा कि जो हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का ग्रामीण क्षेत्र है, उसके साथ न्याय नहीं किया जा रहा है । भारत की जनता अन्ततोगत्वा इस ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में ही निवास करती है । अगर हम उसके लिये आर्थिक समृद्धि बुनियादी चीजों की पूर्ति के रूप में नहीं ला सकते हैं, तो राष्ट्र के निर्माण के महान् प्रयत्न में ८५ फीसदी जनता को अपना योग दान देने के लिये प्रोत्साहित नहीं किया जा सकता ।

इस आर्थिक योजना के साथ सुरक्षा का कोई मेल नहीं बिठाया गया है । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अगर विश्व में किसी ने पलीता लगा दिया, तो हमारा आर्थिक नियोजन भी उस के साथ उड़ जायगा । हमें आशा करनी चाहिए कि विश्व में शान्ति रहेगी, लेकिन हमारा आर्थिक नियोजन सुरक्षा की आवश्यकताओं को बिल्कुल दृष्टि में ओझल कर के चले, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती । इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम आर्थिक योजना के साथ साथ सुरक्षा की भी योजना बनायें और वह हमारी आर्थिक योजना का एक हिस्सा होनी चाहिए । दोनों को मिलाने की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन देश के सामने यह बात स्पष्ट की जानी चाहिए कि आर्थिक नियोजन के साथ-साथ सीमा सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध भी ठीक चल रहा है । उस के लिए हम कौन से काम करने जा रहे हैं, कितनी धन-राशि देने जा रहे हैं, उस की एक पूरी तस्वीर हमारे सामने आनी चाहिए । कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि जब विदेशी आक्रमण के विरोध का सवाल पैदा होता है, तो कहा जाता है कि हम इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे, क्योंकि हमारी आर्थिक योजनायें खटाई में पड़ जायेंगी

और आर्थिक योजना बनाते समय शायद इस बात का हम ध्यान नहीं रखते कि हमें इस प्रकार के किसी सम्भावित संकट का सामना करना पड़ेगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आर्थिक नियोजन को देश की सुरक्षा के प्रश्न से अलग नहीं किया जा सकता है और उस का भी पूरा विचार होना चाहिए।

इस योजना में नये टैक्सों के जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं, एक बात मैं उन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। अगर हम विकास के नये कार्यक्रम हाथ में लेते हैं, तो जनता पर अधिक बोझा पड़ेगा। मगर जनता के किस वर्ग पर बोझा पड़ना चाहिए, इस का विचार करना आवश्यक है। यदि हम इस परिणाम पर पहुंच गये हैं कि प्रत्यक्ष कर लगाने की गुंजायश नहीं है, जैसी कि वित्त मंत्री ने घोषणा की थी, तो फिर हम आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए रुपया प्राप्त करने के लिए ऐसे टैक्सों का सहारा लेंगे, जिन का बोझा आम आदमी पर पड़े और इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि हम जिन का जीवन-स्तर उठाने की बात करते हैं, उन के जीवन-स्तर को उठाने में कठिनाई पैदा होगी। अगर पिछले कुछ सालों के आंकड़े देखे जायें, तो ज्ञात होगा कि अप्रत्यक्ष कर (इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज) का अनुपात धीरे धीरे बढ़ता जा रहा है और प्रत्यक्ष करों का अनुपात धीरे धीरे कम होता जा रहा है। एक्साइज ड्यूटीज भी बढ़ रही हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त केवल प्रान्तीय सरकारें और केन्द्रीय सरकार ही टैक्स नहीं लगातीं। इस योजना में केवल उन का विचार ही नहीं किया गया है, अपितु जो स्थानीय संस्थायें हैं, नगरपालिकायें और जिला परिषदें इत्यादि, उन से भी हम यह आशा करते हैं कि वे अपने साधनों को इकट्ठा करेंगी और सरकार से मिलने वाली सहायता के बराबर कोई इस तरह की सहायता, मैचिंग ग्रान्ट्स, जोड़ेंगी। तो कुल मिला कर जनता पर कितना बोझा पड़ता है, इस का विचार होना चाहिए और अगर हम इस का विचार करते हैं, तो यह कहना पड़ता है कि जनता की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए आर्थिक नियोजन के हमारे लक्ष्य कम हैं, किन्तु हमारे साधनों को देखते हुए शायद वे हमारी शक्ति के बाहर चले जायेंगे। यह आवश्यक है कि हम जनता की बोझ उठाने की मर्यादा का भी ध्यान रखें, क्योंकि हमें भूलना नहीं चाहिए कि हम लोकतंत्रीय ढांचे में नियोजन कर रहे हैं। अन्य देशों से हम तुलना नहीं कर सकते और न ही करनी चाहिए। केवल आर्थिक लक्ष्य ही हमारे सामने नहीं है, अपितु नैतिक और आध्यात्मिक मूल्य भी हैं।

बढ़ती हुई बेकारी का हम ध्यान रखें। तीसरी योजना के निर्माताओं ने इस बात को माना है कि आज देश में जितनी बेकारी है, पांच साल बाद तीसरी योजना पूरी हो जाने पर उस से ज्यादा बेकारी होगी। बेकारी से केवल कुछ लोगों का श्रम अनुपयोगी होता है, केवल इतनी ही बात नहीं है। बेकारी हमारे लिए एक सामाजिक और राजनैतिक संकट पैदा करेगी। पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की बेकारी तो हमारे राज्य के स्थायित्व के लिए भयंकर वस्तु है। मगर हमारा नियोजन ऐसा है, जो बेकारी को बढ़ाता है। इस का एक ही तरीका है कि हमारी योजनायें पूंजी-प्रधान कम होनी चाहिए, श्रम-प्रधान अधिक होनी चाहिए। हमारे यहां जन-बल ज्यादा है। यह हमारी सब से बड़ी पूंजी है। अगर हम उस का समुचित उपयोग करें, तो हम अपनी विकास-योजनाओं को काफ़ी सीमा तक पूरा कर सकते हैं। भगवान् अगर किसी को जन्म देता है, तो केवल खाने के लिए पेट दे कर नहीं भेजता है, उस पेट को भरने के लिए दो हाथ दे कर जन्म देता है। लेकिन हम उन दो हाथों का उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और इस का कारण यह है कि हमारे औद्योगीकरण का ढांचा ऐसे देशों की पद्धति पर आधारित है, जिन के सामने बढ़ती हुई जन-संख्या को काम देने का शायद सवाल नहीं था। लेकिन हमारे सामने लोगों को काम देने की समस्या है। काम का अधिकार सब से बड़ा अधिकार है। हम ने इस भूमि को कर्म-भूमि माना है, लेकिन आज कर्म-भूमि में काम नहीं है और अगर हम उत्पादन के ऐसे तरीके अपनायें,

[श्री वाजपेयी]

जिस में उत्पादन बढ़ जाये, लेकिन श्रम की बचत हो, तो वह तरीका आज की देश की हालत में कारगर नहीं हो सकता। आज की स्थिति में भारत में आटोमेशन लागू करने का कोई मतलब नहीं है। हम मशीनों से काम लें और मनुष्य को बेकार कर दें, तो मशीनों के द्वारा पैदा किये गये माल को, मशीनों की पैदावार को खपाने के लिए बाजार कहां से मिलेगा? विदेशी बाजार पर निर्भर रह कर हम अधिक दिनों तक अपने आर्थिक ढांचे को स्थायी रूप से खड़ा नहीं रख सकते। यदि हम ने अपने आर्थिक ढांचे को एक दृढ़ और ठोस आधार प्रदान करना है, तो फिर हम को बढ़ी हुई पैदावार के लिए अपने देश में ही बाजार तैयार करना होगा और वह यहां के आम आदमी की क्रय-शक्ति को बढ़ाये बिना सम्भव नहीं है। उस के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि इस देश के हर सबल और सक्षम आदमी को काम देने की व्यवस्था की जाये। लेकिन पंच वर्षीय योजनायें हर सबल आदमी को काम देने में सफल नहीं हुई हैं।

पंच-वर्षीय योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में, जो हमारे उद्योग-धंधों में और सरकारी कार्यालयों (दफ्तरों) में लगे हुए कर्मचारी हैं, उन्होंने कितना परिश्रम किया है, इस से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। पब्लिक सैक्टर बढ़ता जा रहा है। अधिकाधिक कार्य सरकार अपने हाथ में लेती जा रही है। लेकिन अब समय आ गया है कि सरकार इस बात पर विचार करे कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों और सरकारी उद्योग-धंधों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के अधिकार क्या होंगे, उन्हें अपने संगठन बनाने की छूट होगी या नहीं, जब से कर्मचारी-संगठनों की मान्यता वापस ली गई है, योजनाओं को सफल करने में कर्मचारियों का उत्साह बढ़ा है, यह विश्वास के साथ नहीं कहा जा सकता। लेकिन मान्यता वापस करने की बात तो अलग रही, गृह मंत्रालय ने एक आदेश निकाला है, जिस में केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों को चुनाव की सभाओं में भाग लेने से मना किया गया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि किसी कर्मचारी को चुनाव की सभा में भाग लेने से, चुनाव की सभा में जा कर भाषण सुनने से कैसे मना किया जा सकता है। वे राजनीति में भाग न लें, वह ठीक है। वे किसी दल से सम्बद्ध न हों, यह आवश्यक है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सक्रिय राजनीति से अलग रहना चाहिए, लेकिन अगर उन्हें वोट का अधिकार है, तो उस अधिकार का ठीक तरह से उपयोग करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वे राजनैतिक दलों की सभाओं में जा कर इस बात पर विचार करें कि वे देश को क्या आर्थिक कार्यक्रम देते हैं, देश के भविष्य की कौन सी तस्वीर उन के सामने रखते हैं। मगर होम मिनिस्ट्री ने एक फरमान जारी कर दिया। मेरे पास गृह मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये उत्तर की प्रतिलिपि है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूं

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : सम्भवतः आपके इस वक्तव्य से यह भ्रम फैला जा रहा है कि किसी सरकारी नौकर को किसी आम सभा में जो बात कही जा रही है, उसको सुनने तक का अधिकार नहीं है। ऐसा तो कोई भी आदेश गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से नहीं निकाला गया है, जहां तक मैं जानता हूं।

श्री वाजपेयी : जरा मुझे मौका दें बोलने का और मैं आपको सब कुछ बता देता हूं। मैंने और मेरे साथ साथ श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी ने स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन नम्बर ६५७ पूछा था और उसका होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा है :—

"But on a reference from the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, received in June last, the Home Ministry advised that

Government servants should not attend election meetings organised by any political party.".

इसका क्या मतलब है ? चुनाव के दौरान में अगर कोई राजनीतिक दल मीटिंग करे तो आप सरकारी कर्मचारी को अटेंड करने का मौका नहीं देंगे ? यहां पर यही लिखा हुआ है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह बात गलत है तो वह इसका खण्डन करें। अगर आपको राजनीतिक दलों की चुनाव सभाओं में सरकारी कर्मचारियों का जाना पसन्द नहीं है तो आप २० लाख कर्मचारियों के वोट के अधिकार को छीन लीजिये। लेकिन अगर आप वोट के अधिकार को कायम रखना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें चुनाव सभाओं में जा कर सुनने से आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं। वे चुनाव सभाओं के आयोजन में भाग न लें, चुनाव सभाओं में बोलें नहीं और किसी भी चुनाव गतिविधि में भाग न लें, यह तो समझ में आ सकता है, मगर आप मीटिंग में जा कर सुनने भी नहीं देना चाहते, यह समझ में बात नहीं आती है। शायद नई दिल्ली की पराजय को आप अभी तक भूले नहीं हैं। मगर याद रखिये कि यह नई दिल्ली सारे देश में दोहराई जायेगी अगर आप सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उनके आधारभूत अधिकारों से वंचित करेंगे।

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): When I was a little boy, I used to be terribly critical about everything, I criticised everything, whether it was right or wrong, until one day my father called me and told me: "If you want to criticise anything, make quite sure that you put yourself in the place of the other man, and if you are convinced that you do it better, then you have a right to criticise." I have put myself in the shoes of the Prime Minister and I am quite convinced that nobody in this country can bring out a Plan better than this. Because of this I would like to congratulate our Prime Minister, who is not only a great figure in this country, but a world figure.

947 (Ai) LSD—1.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : प्रधान मंत्री तो यहां हैं नहीं, आप बधाई किस को दे रहे हैं ?

Shri Karni Singhji: I am an Opposition Member, I do not want a Congress ticket.

Shri Vajpayee: That is our misfortune.

Shri Karni Singhji: I would like to congratulate him also because of the fact that the Government have done a fine job, and I think all of us who are Independents, who like to think independently, would extend our congratulations to him.

No Plan can be absolutely perfect, and neither is ours, but the more important thing is that we have made an attempt, and that, in my opinion, is more important than merely criticising. We have a tangible Plan, we have something to go on. Of course, it can be bettered, I have no doubt, but until something better is produced, I do not see why anybody in our country need feel ashamed of this.

Yesterday the Prime Minister spoke at length, and some of the things he said particularly impressed me. He said that India was a dynamic country, expanding and growing, and that he liked to give opportunity to everybody who had the youthfulness and vigour to come up with new ideas and new projects. Even if it was 85 per cent good, he was willing to take the risk. I think that is a wonderful approach, but before we go and accept that risk, it is important that the people who come up with these plans and projects are fit enough to measure up to the Prime Minister's estimation. Unfortunately in our country today we have lost that youthfulness and vigour. Everybody is far too obsessed about himself, about his party tickets and the elections and one thing and the other, and unfortunately India seems to take second place. The Prime Minister is a man whom I have admired since my childhood not because he belongs to any political

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party, but because he is a great man. The world admires him, and the more I travel throughout the world, the more I come to that conclusion myself. He is a man who is head and shoulders above anybody else in this country. Surely the younger generation amongst us can give the support he needs to build a new, a dynamic India. Therefore, I request that if we want to make this Plan a success, let us measure up to him.

I will only give you one example. If you write a letter to the Prime Minister today, it is replied to by return of post. It surprises me how a man who is as busy as Mr. Nehru is, can possibly send such a quick reply. Other Ministries will take months. If we as a nation begin to emulate that example, India could be an entirely different country.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I have sent him a letter, but he has not replied to it.

Shri Karni Singhji: You ask him.

I would now like to focus attention on an altogether different aspect. Any plan of this gigantic nature, any plan so ambitious, can never work unless we examine the population factor, the population increase, something that is destined one day to blow the lid off the country unless we plan from now. This expanding population will be responsible for the *per capita* income, the *per capita* expenditure, the plan outlay can make, and ultimately, at the end of 15 years or say two decades, for the question as to whether our plans will really bear fruit as much as we want them to or not. I am quite sure all of us who have had this 700 page volume in our hands have had the occasion to go through the various aspects. I for one have concentrated on a study of the population growth in our country, and I would like to put forward certain facts and figures which have certainly staggered me.

13.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I shall just quote to you a few figures which have been given in the Plan. At the end of 15 years from today, India's population, it is reckoned, will be 625 million. That means that the population of India will have increased by a figure equal to the present population of the United States, in 15 years from today. This thing we must realise because it is a very important factor. Can a poor country like ours support such a big population?

I shall like to quote a few more figures. Between 1961 and 1966 that is in five years from now, our population will have increased by 5.3 crores, which is almost twice the population of Rajasthan. Between 1966 and 1971 we will have increased —when I say increase, it is net increase, increase over deaths—by 63 million (6·3 crores) people. Between 1971 and 1976 we will have increased by 71 million (7·1 crores). Thus, the total increase by 1976 would be 187 millions (18·7 crores), which is equal to the present population of the United States.

Our increase every minute is 25, and by the time I sit down after making this speech, the Government will have to contend with 250 more Indian citizens. By tomorrow morning there will be 28,000 more Indian citizens to feed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he can cut that short by concluding his speech earlier.....

Shri Karni Singhji: I wish that the remedy were as simple as all that. I would sit down straightaway!

These are the population increase figures that the Five Year Plan has given to us, and I think everybody in this House will agree that if some sort of remedy can be found on an

all-India basis which can control this phenomenal increase, we would have far more money available for the average man and for his basic needs.

I was talking to a friend of mine about population control, and he asked me: "Why are you worried? You can afford to educate more children." That is correct, if one takes a selfish view. Let us assume that a particular citizen is favourably placed in life, to be able to educate, look after and bring up a family of more than three. It certainly means that if he does have more than three children, he is going to elbow out the other boys and girls from less fortunate families. So, it is unfair that any man should go ahead and raise a large family, almost akin to litters, and elbow out other unfortunate people from school space, hospital space, transport space etc., because every additional citizen that we produce in this country more than the optimum members of 3 per family means additional burden on the nation.

I had a rather interesting discussion last night with a very interesting doctor whom I met for the first time. He is a Burmese by origin, and a United States citizen now. He is Dr. Maung Sein. I found he was completely dedicated to this idea of family planning. He was very keen to have an opportunity to discuss his ideas with the Prime Minister and if possible, with Members of Parliament. He was staying at the Asoka Hotel and will be returning to the United States shortly. He is a man who has made a study of population growth problems in our country and I shall quote to you from his recent article that he has written for one of the American journals. Dr. Sein does not call it family planning; he likes to call it by an entirely new name—"fertility design." You could have your choice of the names. The new word is used in America now in place of the words such as family planning, birth control, planned parenthood etc. Dr. Sein in his article dated August 9th, 1961 says:

> "When family size is pre-determined and kept within those limits during its life span, only then can the health, nutrition and economic wellbeing of the family especially the mother, can be improved and maintained. Designed fertility is an integral part of modern scientific medicine. Reduction of birth rates and a simultaneous reduction of death rates constitutes a sound health programme. In the revolution of 'rising expectations' of 1300 crores in the Free World one out of every three is an Indian. One contraceptive clinic for every 110,000 users today or 1 clinic per 27,000 users by 1965 would hardly even meet the bare requirements of a simple educational programme. The Government will spend eight annas per couple per year for all their requirements. Only 125,000 males have been sterilized by all the surgical teams in the country. There is at present no indigenous contraceptive industry; the local industry can at present hardly meet 20 per cent of India's needs. Only herculean measures, newer approaches and almost fanatical dedication will change it."

It is the same view, I am sure that the Prime Minister will take in discussing further India's problems, what he considers to be the remedy, he says:

> "Permanent sterilization of the male is impractical, because of insufficient surgical facilities. The lack of adequate laboratory facilities for sperm counts rules out temporary sterilization of the male by oral drugs. Only contraceptives taken orally by the woman hold any hope of acceptance."

That is his opinion and it is for our research team to find out more. I

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personally believe that oral contraceptives may not be so successful not only because of their contra-indications but also because of their after-effects.

The Doctor goes on to say:

> "The problems are unique, intimate and require tact, sensitivity, ingenuity, far-sighted imagination. The use of visual media has hardly started. We have no prior experience to guide us. Fertility design will improve family health and save lives. This is the message that has hardly reached ten per cent of the families."

The Doctor sums up by saying:

> "A designed fertility, an adequate nutrition and a nationwide good medical facilities are the three absolute necessities that an Indian villager must have to change his sickly, painful, despairing subhuman existence to a healthy, happy, energetic one. Thus the world's largest democracy, when freed from the 'slavery of reproduction' is bound to vastly influence world history and events."

There is no doubt that if we have smaller families, the same Plan with Rs. 12,000 or 11,000 and odd crores will yield far better results and larger income *per capita* as also larger *per capita* expenditure by the State. This Doctor suggests that the optimum size family that a country like ours should work on as a basis should be three children in each family. I think that it should roughly be the right figure. That brings us to the question: what is the answer to this problem? We have beaten about the bush for a long time. Perhaps the answer, first and foremost, for a big country like ours, would be "motivation." We should through visual means try to create a desire in the masses of our country for the need for such a measure of population control. Secondly, we need dynamic men in charge of this scheme because, unfortunately in our country people do not quite realise how important this problem is or in likely to be in the years to come.

You may be asking me as to why I am obsessed with the idea of population control. The answer is very simple: because my generation in fifteen years more from now will be called upon to handle important positions and we will not only have the present population but the present population of India and the United States put together to contend with: India's population would have grown that much. We know that this is not going to be an easy problem because we cannot increase our land mass. We can increase the wealth up to a point, but cannot increase agriculture at the same rate to keep pace with the tremendous growth of population.

Having said so much on the credit side, I would say a few words about the debit side. We have built some of the greatest dams in the world and we are proud of them. But we are not proud of the way in which the work had been executed, the way in which our dams have broken and let down our people, killing thousands of people, as in the recent Poona floods. We are also not proud of our bad roads. After having spent millions and millions on them, we find that they require repairs within a year of being made. We are also not proud of the bad buildings that we make which leak at the end of the first rains. Neither are we proud of our postal system because we know that ten per cent of the letters posted today do not reach the other end. In India people would be very well advised to post important letters in duplicate, as I do because the chances are that an important letter will not reach. That is my experience.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he sure that only one would be lost?

An Hon. Member: It is high.

Shri Karni Singhji: Ten per cent is the rough estimate of losses. I have got facts and figures and I hope one day to present them before the House; I am collecting data. We also know our trunk telephones which at the time of Independence worked like clock work but today, we may as well forget about them.

However, you cannot blame any Minister or Prime Minister or any single person for it. That is a national failure and we must blame each one of us for it. It will be so till the day of realisation comes and we realise that we, as a nation, have a bigger job to do. You cannot blame A B or C for it. We shall try and bring up a new generation of men and women who are more conscious of their duties to their country, who are aware not only of their personal interests but of their counter-obligations to the nation. With that change of outlook all these problems will solve themselves.

I should like to say a word or two on one of the biggest problems facing our country which hampers our national development, whether it is planned development or otherwise. That problem is something, I am sure, the Prime Minister has first in his mind and that is the business of caste, communal, regional and language barriers. My generation, I am sure, is trying to raise above all these barriers. We want to see India as one United Nation where everybody will be regarded only as Indian citizens and no more. Whenever I go to our schools and colleges, while trying to speak to the boys and girls I ask one question: who are you? If anybody tells me his caste or community, it shocks me and I tell him that the only answer that I expect from the new generation today is: "I am an Indian citizen." That is all. What my caste or community is, it is nobody's business. I hope that we in Parliament will see that during the next general elections the caste and communal barriers are not further created and that we fight the elections like gentlemen, as Indian citizens and with no further sub-divisions.

I shall just briefly mention a few points that relate to the State I represent i.e. Rajasthan. I feel that the power allocation made to our State is not adequate. It has a vast desert area which requires special consideration and because of that power for the villages and some of the smaller towns must be given the highest priority, and larger allotments in the Plan.

Somewhere in Rajasthan, close to where I live, in Palana, there is a colliery which has fifty lakh tons of coal. The present system of pillar and stall used yields only 15 per cent return for quite some time. Now, there is a proposal to have the open pit system whereby far greater coal can be made use of. I would recommend it to the Government and I hope they will examine it and see that it becomes an integral part of the Third Plan.

Lastly, I come to the aid given to certain Community Development areas in Rajasthan. I believe that townships of 5,000 and over like NAPASAR for example are not given any aid by the Government for water works, tanks, and construction of new wells etc. Certain desert areas come under altogether a different category where water can run as low as 300 to 400 feet deep. Therefore, I feel that this limit of 5,000 should be raised to include towns of 10,000 people for the purpose of aid during the Five Year Plan in certain water scarcity areas.

I shall not take up too much time of the House. I support this Plan. There are other suggestions which of course other hon. Members would like to make. I am very glad to have this opportunity of congratulating the

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Prime Minister and the Government, and I hope that my generation will dedicate itself to the task of building up a new India which the Prime Minister is trying hard to do. I am quite sure that if the youth of our country came up and gave that great man, our Prime Minister, the full support that he needs, India will be a new country very soon.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, many hon. Members have already covered a good deal of the several aspects of the third Five Year Plan, and so I would like to limit my remarks only to the agricultural part of the Plan. Before I go to that aspect, I am tempted to make a few references to Shri Ranga's speech which he made yesterday in this House. Shri Ranga said that the Third Five Year Plan is the *Ramayana* of the Congress Party. While giving a new name to this national Plan, he presented the *Ramayana* of his Swatantra Party. Going through his speech and also going through the *Ramayana* of the Swatantra Party, there is one aspect of it which has pained me the most. About co-operative farming, Shri Ranga has said that "co-operative farming sought to deprive the peasant of his freedom." He further said that it was a "perversion of social values."

Again and again, whenever there is an opportunity, whether it is a discussion on the Plan or on any other subject, like agriculture, etc., we always hear this criticism from the Swatantra Party regarding co-operative farming. Shri Ranga said that if co-operative farming is successful in India, the peasants will lose all social values and the peasants would become slaves. I am really surprised and astonished to hear such remarks from a personality like Shri Ranga who claims to be an experienced leader of the Indian farmers.

Yesterday again, while speaking on the Plan, Shri Ranga said that he would like social and moral environments of the Indian masses to be changed. I just want to ask him, "what about economic environment of the Indian masses?" I am sure that 99 per cent of the population of this country, men and women, are more concerned about the economic environment first, and the moral and social environments come only afterwards. Unless we are able to produce food and cloth sufficient to provide to the masses, what good are the moral and social environments and the moral and social values to the people?

After referring to this aspect, Shri Ranga also mentioned that the Swatantra Party is opposed to this national Plan. I am very glad that he came to the real reason why they are opposing this Plan. He said that they are opposed to the public sector. When anybody opposes the public sector or that aspect of the Planning relating to the public sector, it is clear to my mind that there can be only one reason for it: the big capitalists, the private sector, the monopolists in the private sector, are going to be affected as we make progress in the public sector. Therefore, when anybody objects to the public sector, naturally, I would come to the conclusion that he is one of the interested quarters and he is one who is for private monopolies in this country.

During the First and Second Five Year Plans, we made a good deal of progress as far as agriculure is concerned. Especially during the second Plan period, we had not to face the food crisis as acutely as we had to previously.

Very rightly, yesterday, when the hon. Prime Minister initiated the debate on the national Plan, he referred to agriculture. He said that we still lack in agriculture department and he made special reference to the agricultural administration and agri-

cultural services. I have also emphasised this point right from the very beginning and have said that unless and until we bring the agricultural services, whether on the administrative side or on the research side, at par with and equal to the other administrative services in our country, we will not be able to attract bright, young men and the available talent of the country for working in the agricultural administrative services or for doing agricultural research. I would strongly plead for the improvement of the agricultural aspect of the Plan—both on the administrative and the research side.

From time to time, when there had been a discussion on the Nalagarh Committee's report—it was also known as the Agricultural Administration Report— the hon. Minister always stated in his replies that the matter is under consideration in consultation with the Governments of the States and that the various recommendations and proposols are being framed and those proposals would be implemented during the third Plan period. I think that this is the most appropriate moment when the Central Government can take a decision for the betterment of the agricultural services. Especially when the hon. Prime Minister has also felt the need for this, certainly there cannot be any difficulty about it, and therefore, when they accept the principle, why not the Government come out at the end of this debate and say that all the recommndations of the Nalagarh Committee's report for the betterment of the agricultural services are accepted by the Central Government and those recommendations shall be implemented?

We have seen what progress has been made in the field of agricultural research by other countries. We certainly are much behind, compartd to the United States or Soviet Russia in the field of agricultural research. Why? Because firstly we lack in good men to work in that field, and secondly, there is not the required research incentive or initiative in the field of agriculture. We can overcome all these basic difficulties when we provide better emoluments and better facilities for the agricultural research workers. As I have aready mentioned that can be done only if we accept all the recommendations made by the Nalagarh Committee.

Now I would like to say a few words about Jammu and Kashmir State. During the first two Plans, just as in other parts of the country, we have made a good deal of progress in Jammu and Kashmir State also, specially due to the personal efforts of our Prime Minister, Shri Bakshi Ghulam Mohamed, Jammu and Kashmir has made good progress in food production and in other fields of industries. During the third Five Year Plan, our greatest need is railways. We were promised that during the period of the second Plan, we would get at least 5 miles of Railways in Jammu and Kashmir State, but nothing has been done yet we hear that still the contracts are being finalised.

Our State is rich in minerals, forests and other raw materials required for industries all over the country. All this cannot be exploited unless there are better means of communication. There cannot be any other better means of communication except the Railways. We are grateful to the Central Government for the help—financial aid and technical aid—which we get from time to time. I am thankful that during his last visit to Srinagar, the hon. Railway Minister announced that during the third Plan, they would take the railways up to Jammu.

I only want to plead that now we have got tired of listening to these assurances about the Railways. I would only say that let it be said that in the coming two years, we would go up to Kathua and in the coming two

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years, we would go up to Jammu. I would plead with the Central Government that all efforts should be made to see that during that period the Railway reaches the Jammu and Kashmir State. Otherwise, with these assurances, I am afraid we would be losing faith in the Railways and nothing else.

Another aspect of the third Five Year Plan in Jammu and Kashmir would be the development of industries. So far as small and medium-scale industries are concerned, to a greater extent the State Government have made efforts to establish small-scale industries. With the help of the Central Government, the State Government would be able to establish medium-scale industries also. As I have already said, we are rich in raw materials and what we need is financial and technical aid. That can only be given by the Central Government, keeping in view the availability of raw materials there and also the anxiety of the people of the Jammu and Kashmir State to develop all aspects of industries. I would appeal and request that the Central Government should consider it favourably and give more financial and technical aid for the development of industries to our State.

With these words, I fully support all aspects of the third Five Year Plan.

Ch. Brahm Prakash (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I rise to support this Plan. I am glad to find that all sections of the House have not only supported this Plan, but in many respects given enthusiastic praise. No doubt there are exceptions, particularly Shri Ranga, who has always been an exception. The fulfilment of the first two Plans has given us strength and more faith in our objectives to build a socialist economy and democratic society.

We find that in this Plan certain broad objectives have been laid. I am glad to find that the ambit of the public sector has been further increased. In certain fundamental aspects of the Plan also, we have gone forward. The foreign exchange problem is not there to that extent as it was in the first and second Plans. We are, no doubt, having an increased saving. We are now building certain heavy industries also, and laying down certain other fundamental bases of the Plan.

But in one respect, I feel diffident, viz., how far we are marching towards a socialist society. No doubt very good objectives have been laid down here. But the question is how and to what extent we are building the necessary institutions, because only laying down certain fundamental principles at the head of every chapter cannot take us towards our objectives. I can also accept that socialism cannot be built in a day or two or in a few years or in the course of the implementation of the few Plans, third, fourth or fifth, but certain steps have to be taken.

I find that the steps taken already are not sufficient and we have to take certain further steps. We have to create certain other institutions. We have to further broaden the public sector. Today we are almost under a sort of a capitalist economy. We are building no doubt a sort of managerial economy, but a managerial economy of nationalised industries is better than a capitalist economy, because a nationalised industries is better than a capitalist economy, because a nationalised industry can be given over to other institutions of a socialist type, which can give strength and base to democracy. In the last analysis, it is the centre of economic power which determines the policies, the type of society we would like to live in, etc. If such centres of power are concentrated in a few places and in a few hands, naturally however loudly we may speak about our objectives, we will find in our day-to-day affairs that

our politics is controlled by those economic centres of power.

Here, in this Chapter on Co-operation, we have laid down:

> "In a planned economy pledged to the values of socialism and democracy, co-operation should become progressively the principal basis of organisation in many branches of economic life, notably in agriculture and minor irrigation, small industry and processing, marketing, distribution, supplies, rural electrification, housing and construction and the provision of essential amenities for local communities."

It is again laid down:

> "Economic development and social change are equally vital elements in the construction of India's social and economic structure. Co-operation is one of the principal means for bringing about changes of a fundamental nature within the economy."

14 hrs.

So we find that co-operation has been adopted as one of the principal means to determine the aspect of our socialism and also the aspect of the democracy we want to build In that respect, no doubt we are speaking quite a bit and we have laid down very broad principles, but when we come to concrete terms what have we done about it? We have our big steel plants. We have also raised the production of electricity quite high. We are developing our minerals. But where are these minerals, this energy, this steel and all other basic materials ultimately going? They are going in the hands of few companies. They are being utilised mostly by a handful of companies in India. That means, all the investment is being concentrated in a few places. That is not good for the healthy growth of socialism or democracy.

We have bifuracted the public sector We have alloted a certain amount of our investment to that sector. If we want to build democracy and socialism we must create a co-operative sector. No doubt, it is laid down here clearly that slowly we should build a co-operative sector. But what is the allotment that is being made to that sector? No doubt, from Rs. 200 crores it has ben raised to Rs. 230 crores for development of co-operation and from Rs. 200 crores it has ben raised to Rs. 530 crores for loans to agriculturists. I agree that a stipulation has been made in different places that priorities will be given to the co-operative industries. Of course, there are a few co-operative sugar mills, but that is not enough. A time has come when we must demarcate the co-operative sector, because the planners have accepted it as a basic line of development for our country.

Whatever could be said about this aspect has been said in the best possible way in the Plan, and I cannot add much to it But I would urge upon the Government of India and the planners to appoint a high-powered board for the development of this sector, provide separate financial allotments for this sector and create a machinery to implement the schemes. Without taking these steps, all these formulations and all these objectives will just remain objectives on paper.

I also suggest that—no doubt, we have already certain centres of power in the cities or in the urban areas; but in the village life, in the rural life we are creating a new power based on individual pursuits—at least in the rural areas, whether it is electric power or whether it is some other line of industry—except agriculture, which as a private concern is enjoyed by a limited section in the rural life—the benefits of loans, power, processing industries and other things in the villages should all be mostly given to the co-operatives or the panchayats or the block samitis or zilla parishads and not to individuals New centres of

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power in the village life should not be created, because it will become a sort of a drawback on the development of our good democratic institutions.

Sir, I am fully in agreement with the basic conceptions of the Plan. They have laid down certain very good priorities, but for future development no immediate steps are being taken. Very good things have been said, but no concreate steps are shown.

Then, we have made certain suggestions about housing in the cities. With the increase of population in the urban areas every city is growing and the problem of slums and the problem of housing are very much on the increase. They have increased more than what we have been able to show here in our decuments. No doubt, certain suggestions have been made in that conection also. Definite and sound steps have to be taken by every government and by every municipality. Funds also should be provided for that. I suggest that for the needs of the next 20 years all the land should be acquired by Government at public expense in every city. That will ultimately pay. A strong town planning organisation should be set up. I have been hearing for the last so many years that a town planning cell is being set up, but I find nothing concrete being done in that direction. That is very important.

Then I come to my last point, and that is in relation to an appeal made by the Prime Minister, that harmony and peace both intenally as well as externally is very necessary for implementation of the Plan. Everybody including myself will be in full agreement with that. I also agree with my learned friend Shri Asoka Mehta that as far as possible all tensions, particularly political tensions should be removed. I agree with the policy of the Prime Minister in the present context and what he has been trying to do to remove these tensions wherever they occur.

It is also our wish that a constructive atmosphere is created in the country so that this basic Third Five Plan can have its success and then we can go on to the fuorth and fifth Plans and move towards a self-sustaining economy. For that internal peace and harmony are no doubt necessary and so we should do our best to have emotional integration. It is true that our minds are at times working under the pressure of the past political and historical compulsions. If the Plan develops, the other social and economic compulsions will come into play, ultimately, and some constructive approach will come out. In this particular context, if we have any political objective, we try to achieve it, not by violent actions or by *bulch ha-tal* or by some such other means, we always try to solve the problems in a democratic way. After saying that, I have to say that I have not been able to find myself in agreement with the Prime Minister's assertion that the dominant language of Punjab is Punjabi. It is dominant in the Punjabi region of Punjab, but not in the whole of Punjab. The Prime Minister has stated that so many times in the last few months and it has definitely created a very adverse reaction in the Hariyana region of that State. If things like Punjabi is the dominant language of Punjab are said, it undoubtedly hurts the people living in the Hariyana region.

No doubt, this language question has been very dominant in our public life but, I am sure, that ultimately it will not have that sharpness and slowly we will come round to a stage where we will be having our States according to administrative convenience. The present formation of States is not very satisfactory, though it may be politically very convenient to the whims and aspirations of one section or the other. But, administratively speaking, it is not very convenient.

I feel that the process of democratic decentralisation has been very slow

and it has been completed only in three States. Other States are only talking about it, but, ultimately, in course of time, it will come and will have its full play and the panchayat and block samities and zilla praishads will ultimately develop into some zonal administration, because the distance from the zilla parishad to the State headquarter is too big. It has to be bridged by some administrative and political means.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, we are in the first year of the Third Plan and we have seen two Plans. I am afraid, I cannot agree with those hon. Members who have criticised some aspects of the two Plans. It is certainly true that there have been shortfalls here and there; it is also true that there have been hurdles in the way in certain aspects, but the overall picture has certainly been very bright. It must be said to the credit of the planners as well as of those who have implemented it that it has been successful, particularly in the industrial sector. It has gone very well in public sector of industries more specially, in the industrial potential of the country and it has strengthened India. But there are, however, certain features of the Third Plan to which I would like to draw the attention of the Minister and I will limit my observations to three aspects, namely, firstly, the income disparity between the rural and the non-rural population in the First and Second Plan and its probable accentuation in the Third Plan; secondly; the necessity of emphasis on agricultural and rural economy and, thirdly, the elimination of regional disparities in the industrial development.

I am afraid that the gap between the rural and the non-rural sector, which has been very wide from the very outset, has become wider in the First and Second Plan and it is expected to become much wider in the Third Plan. Taking all the reports which have been given to us, you will find, that in the First Plan the increase in the aggregate income has been 42 per cent. This modest increase in the national income does not, of course, give a full indication of the growth of potential of the different sectors in this country, but it does indicate the disparities that exist between the rural and non-rural income. While the income from the agricultural and the allied sector, which accounts for nearly half of the national income, is distributed over 70 per cent. of the population, and the increase there has been only a little over one-third in the First and Second Plan, if we look at the total income from the organised manufacturing sector, it has doubled and has spread over 30 per cent. of the population. Sir, you will see that in the non-rural and rural sector what a heavy disparity existed previously; which has been accentuated in the last ten years, and what is going to be the condition in the next five years of the Third Plan is also obvious and patent from the Third Plan which we have in hand. This Plan does not go far in eliminating this disparity.

It is estimated that during the Third Plan period the increase in income will be 34 per cent, with the prices at 1960-61 level. Here you will find that the increase envisaged under the chapter on agricultural and allied sector would be only 25 per cent, whereas in the mineral and the factory establishments it will be 82 per cent. and in other sectors it will be 32 per cent. This clearly and patently establishes that these disparities which have already been accentuated in the First Plan and further accentuated in the Second Plan will become much wider in the Third Plan.

Not only this. Now the hon. Prime Minister was pleased to say, which the Report also indicates, that the *per capita* income of an individual in 1960-61 is Rs. 330. Let us see what the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee says. The Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee has highlighted the fact that the *per capita* income of the causual agricultural labour is only

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Rs. 93 per year and that of the unattached agricultural labour is Rs. 84 per year. So you will find that a vast majority of the agricultural labour, which is both unemployed and underemployed, has such low income. How much disparity prevails? With the *per capita* income at Rs. 330, of an Indian the income of an individual agricultural labourer is only Rs. 84 or Rs. 93. So, on the basis of this we have got to see how far the Third Plan eliminated this disparity and whether the emphasis on the agricultural and rural economy is as much as the circumstances call for and the previous experience of the two Plans shows.

I am afraid that much emphasis has not been placed on rural and agricultural economy. I concede that on paper the emphasis is there. The Report also shows that. It is stated that agricultural produce is very small, that output is very low, the fertilisers are going to be provided; better seeds shall be supplied, that farmers shall be given education to switch on to mechanical cultivation and do all that. I concede that they will be helped. But I would submit that the ultimate end of the Third Plan is 25 per cent increase in the income in agricultural sector. In the factories sector it will be 82 per cent, and in other sectors it will be 32 per cent. The overall increase will be 34 per cent. But my apprehension is that we may not be able to reach that target of 25 per cent, as the conditions are, because, you will find that land in the country is limited. The hon. Minister of Agriculture told us that in India the percentage of culturable land under cultivation is the highest. In such circumstances, is it possible that we would be able to reach that target and bring the level of the living standard of the rural population to that extent which prevails in the case of the urban population and the industrial population? Therefore my respectful submission is that there shall have to be a rethinking on this matter.

How can we properly implement our programme and planning pertaining to the bettering of the condition of the population in the rural areas where 71 per cent of our population lives? I concede that with the efforts to increase agricultural production we may possibly be able to reach the target of 100 million tons during the Third Plan. But that would not be sufficient unless two things are taken into consideration. First thing is the decentralisation of industry, that is, rural industrialisation as I would put it. The second thing, which is an essential thing is that you must have a price formula for foodgrains.

I was looking up the entire Report, particularly page 132 and others which deal with prices, just to see how far the hon. Minister of Agriculture and the planners are going to implement that commitment, namely, that there should be a minimum price to which a farmer is entitled. It is most essential. You are having that in the matter of consumer goods and industrial production where you keep a certain minimum. You give the producer a certain profit.

Over and above this, I wish that the planners had been kind enough, before they reached the final conclusion, to have had an economic survey to see how much it costs an agriculturist to produce foodgrains and other agricultural products and what should be the minimum to which he is entitled. My personal experience is that the price of foodgrains, particularly of wheat, if it is assessed how much it costs an individual farmer, would not be less than Rs. 22 per maund. I am afraid, this will create a lot of trouble in the urban areas. It might even upset the Plan if the prices are taken too high. I am not asking for that price. But I do ask: What has been done? What steps have been taken to have a proper survey for the fixation of the minimum price to which an agriculturist is entitled? That is my first point.

My second point is that it is very essential that we should have rural industrialisation. That is the only solution. It is essential that not only big projects should be taken to the rural areas but small-scale and medium-scale industries should be there. Greater emphasis should be on the cottage and village industries which should be brought up in the villages. That is essential. How shall this be done? I certainly agree with the suggestion which has emanated from one quarter and which has been supported by the hon. speaker who has preceded me that there should be an autonomous board for the purpose of rural industrialisation. It should have branches in each of the States which should look after a circle of a certain number of villages, say, 1,000 or 2,000 villages. It should see how we can have industries there. This board should have a large amount of money at its disposal. It should have autonomy in the matter of finances and it should see how we can have rural industrialisation. That is one way of doing it. I wish decentralisation in administration should take place. We are having Panchayats. We will have Zila Parishads and all that. They can be entrusted with this work. But it should be the function of an autonomous board. That should see how rural industrialisation can be had.

My next point is about disparities. I have already said that the only solution for bettering the condition of rural areas and looking after them is that industry should be decentralised. Rural areas should be given an opportunity, a chance, scope for the population there to have employment in spare time. That can be done if they are provided with industries nearby where they can get work and provide labour, casual or otherwise, or can send certain family members. That will save you from urbanisation also to which you are heading with heavy industries that are going up there. Heavy urbanisation also does create problems inasmuch as that further disparities occur because of the rise in the price of land in the towns which means concentration of wealth in a few hands. So, decentralisation of industries and taking them to the rural areas to which, I feel, the Third Plan does not give sufficient emphasis though it has been touched upon, is a solution and to which attention should be given.

My third point pertains to regional disparities. I am glad that a whole chapter of this 700 and odd page volume is devoted to regional disparities. Quite a large number of figures have been given in one of these pages showing that the underdeveloped or backward areas have been given certain heavy projects. I will only mention about the Punjab. Other States would care for themselves. I am grateful, certainly, that a heavy machine tool factory of Rs. 7 crores which was long overdue has been given to Punjab. But I am afraid whether it is sufficient. I wish the planners while dealing with this chapter of regional disparities had given us figures of the *per capita* investment out of these Rs. 880 crores of investment. What is the *per capita* investment in each State in the heavy industries and public sectors? They should have shown how much disparity prevails. I remember in the beginning of the Second Plan, the *per capita* investment that was expected in the Punjab at the end of the Second Plan was Rs. 13 as against Rs. 48 in Madras, Rs. 104 in Bihar, and Rs. 98 in in Bengal. But, I am afraid, some factories were not given to Punjab. The heavy industrial projects were not given. Now, for the first time, a heavy machine tool factory has been allotted for which I am grateful. I cannot understand why Punjab was not given the cement factory that was promised in the Second Plan and also the paper factory about which announcements have been made so often by some Punjab Ministers that there will be a paper factory in Kangra and other areas. I must submit that it is essential that these regional disparities should be removed. Punjab has got a concentration of smallscale

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industries; but that is done by the people themselves. In the heavy industries sector, it is backward. I do expect that Punjab would be given justice and a fair deal.

About small-scale industries, I have a word to say and it is this. I am afraid, in the matter of financing small-scale industries sector, sufficient attention has not been paid. I know the hon. Minister for Industries is very keen about small-scale industries for they are the biggest employers. But, I am afraid, the treatment to the small-scale industries has not been very fair. It is admitted in the report that production of consumer goods in the small-scale industries has not increased and they have not been able to produce more goods because of lack of raw materials. May I ask what steps are being taken to see that the small-scale industries get sufficient raw materials. So far as I am submitting, the two things that the small-scale industries sector needs are finance and raw materials. Otherwise, the technical know-how is there and the Government is providing facilities in that connection. But, sufficient attention has not been paid to give them finance and raw material.

The last point is about education. I am glad that the investment in the Third Plan pertaining to education is gratifying. What I have to submit is about the teachers in the educational institutions. I do say that the teachers are the nation builders, for they are the educators. Unless you give them that status, that position in society and those emoluments that are necessary, I am afraid you will not be able to bring education to that level or make that progress that is necessary.

The last point which I am taking up is, it is very kind of the Prime Minister....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already dealt with three last points.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: This is an additional point and I will finish in two minutes.

I was submitting that the Prime Minister was right when he said that no planning can stand unless there is emotional integration. I am afraid, my hon. friend Ch. Brahm Prakash, who spoke before me, was broaching a subject which is rather controversial. He said that Punjabi is not the dominating language in Punjab. I possibly cannot understand how Punjabi is not the dominating language in Punjab. The 93 lakh population of the Punjabi region is purely Punjabi-speaking. That is admitted. The 11 lakh population of Kangra is purely Punjabi-speaking, because Kangri is a dialect of Punjabi. That is also admitted authoritatively. The Hariana Prant, whose cause my hon. friend has taken has a population of 58 lakhs. At one time, it contained a large number of Muslims—one third—who have been all replaced by Punjabi-speaking people. If you look at the total population today, 78 per cent of entire Punjab is Punjabi-speaking. Yet, it is stated that it is not the dominating language. I am glad that the hon. Prime Minister has taken it up that in Punjab, Punjabi is the dominating language and it is broadly uni-lingual and the state language can be only Punjabi under the formula of 6th September, 1956 which the Union Ministry has recommended. If the Hariana people do not want let them settle themselves, we want emotional integration with the country. We are glad that the Prime Minister and the Central Government are keen to solve our problems by negotiations, by talks. That is a very welcome feature. I am sure steps will be taken to solve this intricate problem and save the tragedy that might come. I am sure, and I would believe that they will do something in this context.

Shri D. A. Katti (Chikodi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the first two Plans are over and now the Third Plan is

ready to be put into operation. The first two plans were comparatively moderate; but the third plan is very big, the implementation of which will cost Rs. 10,500 crores. As the Plan embraces all aspects of life, it needs close scrutiny before this House approves it. Also it is essential to look back over the decade of planned development and to see how far the objectives of the Plan have been realised and promoted. This should be done most earnestly and I think an honest assenssment of the results of the Plans would certainly be very much helpful in the implementation of the Third Plan.

At the very outset of this Plan, the basic objective of planned development is given. The basic objective is to provide the masses of Indian people opportunities to lead a good life. This objective can be realised by more production and by more even distribution of wealth, by shifting economic power from a few hands to the many. The question is, after the implementation of two plans, whether there has been more production and whether there has been more even distribution. So far as production is concerned, various figures are given in the Plan. According to these figures, the increase in national income is 42 per cent, *per capita* income 16 per cent, foodgrains 46 per cent, industrial production 94 per cent, and power 148 per cent. Whether this is satisfactory production in proportion to the total investment is also a question. One thing is plain. Whatever targets were fixed have not been achieved. That is why we may not say that production is satisfactory.

Secondly, whether this is only on paper or this increase has actually occurred, whether it is statistical or factual is also a question. Hon. friends in the other side insist that this has been the progress, this has been the growth in the wealth of the country and this is a very considerable progress. For their satisfaction, I will agree with them. But most important point for me is whether this wealth has been shared by the masses of the Indian people. That is the more important thing. Whether the social purpose of planning has been served: that is more important. Social purpose is the core of planned development. In 1954, Parliament adopted the socialist pattern of society as the objective of social and economic policy. Even yesterday, while initiating the debate on the Plan, the hon. Prime Minister laid so much stress on this point. That is why the question is whether that objective has been realised. The reply is, it is very unfortunate that this very objective, which is fundamental, which is the core, which is the essence of planning, has been completely neglected in spite of all the slogans of socialist pattern of society and all that. I think, if the ruling party is honest, it must accept this. Whether the social purpose has been served is the criterion. After applying that criterion, we must measure the success of the Plan. If we do it, I am sure, everybody will feel that the Plans have failed from this point of view. Forty-two percent increase in national wealth, 16 per cent increase in per capita income, 41 per cent increase in agricultural production, 94 per cent increase in industrial production, all these have done nothing in improving the condition of the majority of the people.

On the contrary, the income of the common man has decreased in real terms. The Prime Minister once said that there has been an increase of 46 per cent in the national income, but he did not know where this had gone. He said this here some time back when the Draft Outline was being discussed, and he had then expressed his desire to have a probe into this matter. I do not know what has happened to that. But one thing is certain namely that this 46 per cent increase in the national income has not been shared by the common people or by the

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majority of the people. There are the landless labourers, for instance. Then, there are the poor peasants, whose number cannot be less than 50 per cent of our population; their wages have not increased. There is such an inflation. There is under-employment. So, they have not in any way been benefited on account of these Plans. This fact cannot be disputed. As for industrial labour also, there is no change in their wages. They have also not participated in this increase in national income. So, the industrial labour has not been benefited; the agricultural labour has not been benefited; the poor peasants have not been benefited; and the middle class people have been very hard hit because of inflation, and they have also not been benefited. There is no change in the villages also, and the villages are as they were. The developments that have taken place in the small-scale and village industries sector have also not solved the problem of unemployment, nor have they increaed the wages of these poor workers. This is the result of the two Plans. If all these people have not been benefited on account of this planned development, and they have not been able to share in this 46 per cent increase in the natioal income, then who are the people who have been the shareholders in this increase in national income? Naturally, it follows that it is only the industrialists, it is only the big merchants, it is only the contractors, and it is only the men in power who have been benefited.

Therefore, I am very sorry to say that there is such a gap between the policy statement and the actual performance. There is such a startling contradiction between deeds and words. Unfortunately, those who have produced this increased wealth, and who should have been the beneficiaries of the planned economic development have been the people who have had to make sacrifices in order to make these handful of people happy. That is why there is frustration among the people today. There is seething discontent among the people.

I agree that this Third Plan is a march towards generating a self-sustaining economy, and it must be successful. But, for that purpose, there should be public co-operation also. But because of the past results, because the plans are not meant for the general public, the general public is not going to extend any co-operation in this matter.

In the Plan itself, it has been stated that:

> "The existence of under-developed and poverty-stricken nations or peoples is itself an abiding danger to the maintenance of peace.".

This statement can very well be applied to our country. There is the existence of poverty of a kind which the world does not know. That is why the existence of this poverty is also an abiding danger to the maintenance of peace in our country. But the ruling party does not take into consideration this factor. Rather, the poverty of the people is very much of an advantage to the Congress Party. Because of the poverty in the rural areas, the poor people cannot go against the Congres people or the Congress party at the time of elections. They are at the mercy of the rich people, and that is why it is very easy for them to retain power, with the help of this poverty. But a day will come when they will have to face a crisis.

Agriculture is given very great importance in the Third Plan. While rapid industrialisation of the country is very much essential, agriculture is bound to remain the foundation of India's economy. Therefore, any scheme to increase agricultural production, which does not take into consideration the question of reconstruction of agriculture will be doomed to disappointment. In the First

Plan, argiculture was given a priority. In the Second Plan. though priority was not given, yet, it was not neglected. In the Third Plan, stress is laid on agriculture and it has been stated to be the foundation of our economy.

In spite of all the efforts that have been made, agricultural production has not been increased. Some say that though irrigation potential was made available it was not exploited for agricultural purposes, and that was the reason for no increase. Some say that it was due to natural calamities that the production could not increase. Some say that fertilisers were not produced in sufficient quantities, and we could not import also more fertilisers because of foreign exchange difficulties, and that is why the production has not gone up. These may be the reasons. but the most important reason is this; the primitive method of agriculture, that is being followed is the root-cause why there is no increase in production. So, cultivation by primitive methods will have to be abandoned, and agriculture will have to be mechanised. But, mechanised agriculture will necessitate large-scale farming; that is to say, cultivation of small-scale holdings will have to be replaced by large-scale farming, and this can only be done by introducing co-operative farming or collective farming. That is being done, but that has not been successful. because the big landlords think that the service co-operatives would ultimately lead to collective farming, and even those who are having just one or two acres of land are not prepared to go in for common cultivation, because there is that love for individual ownership in them. That idea of individual ownership is the root-cause why people are not coming forward to cultivate their lands in common.

Therefore, in order to bring about agrarian reforms through co-operatives, what is essential is that an atmosphere of equality and non-exploitation should be created, and this can be done only by resorting to a radical type of land reform. The land reform should have two objectives. One is discouragement of cultivation through hired labour, and secondly, there should be non-exploitation. Land must be made available to those who would like to live on it by working on the land. Whatever land reforms have been undertaken so far lack the force of reform at all. We find that the same old policy which was followed in the First and Second Plans is being followed in the Third Plan also. The land reforms that have been made so far have not been able to create the new atmosphere or change the structure of the land holdings. Since the same policy is going to be continued in the Third Plan also, we cannot expect any change in the structure of land-holdings. Therefore, we cannot expect to solve the problem of the landless labourers without whose labour all the lands will lie fallow.

On the contrary, the present land reforms have disturbed production, because nobody is sure as to what is going to happen; the landlords are not certain, and the tenants also are not certain about what is going to happen to the lands. Therefore, there is no proper development of the land also. That is the reason why production has been hampered. Therefore, it logically follows. or rather it is imperative that if we want co-operative farming to be successful, without which mechanised farming is not possible, individual ownership will have to be abolished, and ownership will have to be vested in the co-operatives, that is, land co-operatives. Of course, for this purpose, land will have to be taken over; you may call it nationalisation of land; I am not bothered about these terms. But in order to do that, possession of land will have to be taken, and instead of the land being redistributed to the individuals, the co-operatives should be made to own all these lands; then, it will be possible to have this joint farming possible and also a fair distribution of wealth. Then, people will

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certainly try their best to produce more, besause there will be the incentive to work more. Now, the agricultural labourer who tills the land gets only 12 annas per day. There is no incentive for him to work. There is no justification for exploiting labour in this way. This may appear to be very revolutionary to many people, especially our friends representing the Swatantra Party. But in view of the dire need to produce more and minimise disparities in income and to achieve the objective of a socialist pattern of society, this will have to be done. Rather, I would say that this is not such a radical step at all. We have the joint Hindu family; this will be a bigger family the only difference is that there will be no right to ask for partition as it is in the joint Hindu family.

After saying so much about agriculture, I come to indirect taxation. Indirect taxation will have to be avoided under any circumstances if the Government are not going to allow the situation to worsen. There is already so much rise in the prices of essenital commodities. There is unemployment and under-employment. The wages are not high. In spite of all this, if Government would try to collect Rs. 1,600 crores by way of indirect taxation, that will certainly hit the people very badly. So Government will have to think twice before doing this. They must try to find some other source of revenue and must drop this idea of levying additional taxation to the tune of Rs. 1.600 crores. Some people have described this taxation as 'grinding taxation'. It will definitely grind the people. They are now worst hit. This will be the greatest blow to them.

There are other sources of revenue which can be exploited. For example, in the Third Plan also, the policy of Prohibition is continued. We had thought that Government would pay some attention. take into account the experience of the past and do away with Prohibition. But not only is Prohibition to be continued but it is going to spread over more States. That is the policy. This policy of Prohibition has not done any good. Even from the equity point of view, there is no justification for Prohibition. The general public is made to pay the cost of Prohibition. Why should the general public be made to pay the cost of reforming a lakh or two habitual drunkards, addicts. Why should the general public be made to pay the cost of reforming a lakh or two habi- wants such as education, health and housing are crying for remedy? Why not make use of this money on development work? Why not give priority to the hungry over the drunkard? The question is, who should get greater attention. the drunkard or the hungry? These are pertinent questions one would like to ask. But from the other side, there is no reply to any of these except arrogance and obstinacy. That is why I suggest that Prohibition should be scrapped throughout the country. It will give the Government Rs. 200 crores or more during five years. There will also be saving of money now spent on the enforcement of Prohibition.

Then I come to the community development works on which we are going to spend Rs. 300 crores. I have said in this House on many occasions that the community development programme is a big farce. It has not done any good whatever. This work can very well be done by the revenue department, the agriculture department and the public works department. Now they are doing it. So why is this agency required? I do not know. What is this community development work? Some gram sevak goes to a village. It is a very depressing sight to see him there because he does nothing. He takes Rs. 10, Rs. 15 or Rs 20 for issuing a certificate that a certain person has planted so much sugarcane and so on. This is an additional burden on the people. So as I said, the community development organisation has not done anything. Its work can be done

by the other departments which are doing it. So this should be done away with and we can save Rs. 300 crores.

I am sorry to say that in the name of social welfare, some of the voluntary organisations that are being financed are doing party work for the Congress Party. They are carrying on party propaganda.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Some Other Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Shri D. A. Katti: I say this out of my personal experience. This is a true thing. Public money cannot be utilised for this work of the Congress Party. Therefore, that expenditure should also be cut.

A lot of money is wasted in construction works. Money is wasted on dams. The dams are so strong that within one or two years they burst causing unparallelled loss of life and property. This is due to corruption. There is no honesty, there is no efficiency. They say that people must have a sense of duty to the country. There is no sense of duty in these people. They are after money. Corruption should be put an end to. Wasteful expenditure should be avoided. If these things are done, I am sure we will not be required to levy additional taxation to the tune of Rs. 1,600 crores. And, it will save the people from a great disaster.

I will say one or two words about the plight of the people who are the worst hit. They are the Scheduled Castes, the backward classes and the Scheduled Tribes. For them only Rs. 114 crores have been provided in the Plan. Out of this amount, only 30 crores are ear-marked for Scheduled Castes who constitute number 8 crores in the country. I do not understand why only Rs 30 crores are given for them. Then Rs. 9 crores or Rs. 10 crores are given to the backward classes and the rest to the Scheduled Tribes. I do not understand this discrimination. The population of the Scheduled Tribes is not even one third of the Scheduled Castes. Many of them are landlords; amongst them there are rajas also whereas among the Scheduled Castes, there are no landlords; they are all labourers. But the Scheduled Tribes are getting more than double of what the Scheduled Castes are getting, and the backward classes are getting only Rs. 9 crores. This is nothing. Out of Rs. 30 crores, Rs. 15 crores will be spent on the education of the Scheduled Castes. The Scheduled Castes people are asked to produce income certificate. Amongst them, not even one in a lakh has any good income, whereas amongst the Scheduled Tribes, there are so many people with good income. But in the case of Scheduled Tribes, no income certificate is required. More money is given to the Scheduled Tribes and less is given to the Scheduled Castes, though their number is 8 crores. A sum of Rs. 15 crores is ear-marked for the economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes i.e. per head per year it works out to 5 annas. That is what Government are giving them for their economic unlift, whereas because of taxation, they are getting more than 10 annas from them every day per head. But no benefit goes to them. This is the economic unliftment Government are providing to the Scheduled Castes. This is a great injustice being done to the Scheduled Caste people. That is my feeling.

When they ask for lands, even wastelands are not given. For their education, they have to furnish income certificate. So far as trade is concerned, there is a monopoly created and the Scheduled Castes cannot enter there. They are wage-earners but their wages do not increase, and nothing is done by this House or this Government to increase their wages. This is the lot of the Scheduled Castes people, and therefore I consider the ruling party is not at all doing anything in the interests of the Scheduled Castes. They should take note

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of it, and increase the amount for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes people.

15 hrs.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : श्रीमान् जी, मेरा तो एक ही कहना है ज्यादा तर कि जो सोचने का ढंग है, उसको बदला जाये । यह जो नक्शा बनाया गया है, यह बहुत बड़ा बनाया गया है और इसमें बड़े सब्ज बाग दिखलाये गये हैं । बहुत अच्छी बात है । बहुत सी बातें जो हमारे दोस्तों ने कही हैं, वे मैं भी कहना चाहता था लेकिन जब उनको उन्होंने कह दिया है तो फिर उनको दोहराने की जरूरत नजर नहीं आती है । मेरा कहना यह है कि आप ज्यादा नक्शे मत बनाइये, लोगों को अपने नक्शे आप बनाने दीजिये, आप सारी ताकत अपने हाथ में मत लीजिये, लोगों को सच्चे मानों में ताकत दीजिये । मैं तो स्वतंत्र हूं और स्वतंत्र पार्टी का भी सदस्य नहीं हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि सभी लोग जो यहां हैं, स्वतंत्र हो जायें, यह पार्टी के फंदे उनके गले में से निकल जायें । साथ ही साथ मैं यह चाहता हूं कि तमाम देश भी स्वतंत्र हो जाये । आज स्वतंत्र नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि आजकल जो तरीके सोचने के हैं, उनको बदला जाये । जो तरीका आजकल चल रहा है उसमें किसी का दोष नहीं है, किसी की कोई गलती नहीं है । हमारे जो बजुर्ग हैं, हमारे जो नेता हैं, हमारे जो वजीर साहिबान हैं, उन्होंने एक खास तरह की तालीम पाई है और उसके मुताबिक ही वे किया करते हैं । इसलिए किसी का भी दोष नहीं है । मैंने यह कई बार कहा है कि इसमें उनकी कोई गलती नहीं है । जब हिन्दू घर में रह कर कोई लड़का बड़ा होगा तो वह मंदिर ही जायेगा, मुस्लिम घर में बड़ा होगा तो मस्जिद ही जायेगा । ये जो बड़े हुए हैं, अंग्रेजी तालीम में बड़े हुए हैं । इन के लिए खेदन हीं मका है । ठीक है, इसमें कोई हर्ज की बात भी नहीं है । लोगों को आजादी होनी चाहिए ।

इस वक्त कोशिश यह की जाती है कि जो कुछ हो वह सरकार करे, कारखाने सरकार बनाये तथा और जो काम भी हो वह सरकार करे । हमारी सभ्यता में यह लिखा हुआ है कि जब राजा व्यापार करने लगता है तो देश का सत्यानाश हो जाता है । हमारी सरकार जब व्यापार करने लगी है तो ईश्वर जाने इस देश का क्या होगा ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि व्यापार जो है, इसको व्यापारियों को करने देना चाहिए । हमारे जो महकमे के लोग हैं, वे उतनी अच्छी तरह से लोगों का इंतिजाम नहीं कर पाते हैं । लोग काम नहीं करते हैं । इसके लिए हमारी सरकार कुछ कोशिश नहीं करती है । मैंने बारहा कहा है, इसी सदन में कहा है, आप कानून मत बनाइये, लेकिन रोज ही एक कानून बना दिया जाता है । कोई ठिकाना भी हो । आप आदमी बनाइये, इसके लिए कोशिश करिये । मेरी सदाचार गुट है, मेरा प्रेम धर्म है, मेरा संसार संघ है । मैं तो इसी कोशिश में हूं कि जहां तक हो, आदमी बनाये जायें । इसके लिए हम खास तरीके से, एक डिपार्टमेंट या एक संस्था बनायें, इसके लिए कोई अलहदा वजारत बनाय । जैसा हमारा समाज चल रहा है, उसको देखते हुए हमें कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए ।

यहां पर गावों की बात अकसर की जाती है । यह हकीकत है कि गांवों में कुछ लोगों के पास जमीन है, कुछ के पास नहीं है । यह कहने के लिए बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि सब को बराबर बना दो, जमीन उन सब में तकसीम कर दो, जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है । शायद उनको ऐसा जब कहा जाता है तो अच्छा भी लगता है । मगर मेरा कहना यह है कि एक तो आपने राजा महाराजाओं को मिटाया और यहां तक नहीं सोचा कि कौन अच्छा राजा है और कौन बुरा राजा है । आपको याद रखना चाहिए कि महाराजा बड़ौदा जैसे भी महाराजा हुए हैं जिन्होंने

अंग्रेजों को भी रास्ता दिखाया था । इस चीज को तो आपने सोचा नहीं, सब को मिटा दिया । जो अच्छे थे उनको भी मिटा दिया. . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : महाराजाओं को मिटाया, राजा तो हैं ।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : अब महाराजे जो हैं वे मुसाहब बन गए हैं कांग्रेस वालों के और उनकी तारीफ करने लग गए हैं । ठीक है, उनको तारीफ करनी भी आती है । यह तो हुआ । जागीरें मिट गईं, इसको भी हमने देख लिया । उन सब को मिटाते वक्त हम यह तो देखते कि कौन अच्छे राजे थे, कौन हमेशा सेवा करते थे, कैसे अच्छे उनमें से किन्हीं के ख्याल थे, मगर इन सब चीजों पर हमने पानी फेर दिया । वे भी गए । अब गांवों में भी जिन के पास कुछ जमीन है, उनको लाले पड़ गए हैं । वे समझने लग गए हैं कि यह सरकार कैसी सरकार है जो कहती है कि सब को आजादी दी हुई है, हमारी आजादी को ही छीनने लग गई है, हमारे घर भी लेने को तैयार है, हमारी जमीन भी लेने को तैयार है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक इस तरह के गांव हैं जहां पर कि कुछ जमीन वाले हैं, कुछ मजदूर हैं, तब तक हम यह देखें कि मजदूर को अच्छी मजदूरी मिले, उसको तकलीफ न हो और सब मिल कर रहें । गांव में तीन, तरह के लोग हैं, एक वे हैं जिन के पास जमीन है, एक वे हैं जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है और जो मजदूरी वगैरह करते हैं और तीसरे वे हैं जिन को आर्टिजेन कहा जाता है, मसलन, बढ़ई है, लुहार है, कपड़ा बुनने वाला है, रंगरेज है जो कि कुछ चीजें बनाते हैं और उनकी जरूरियात को पूरा करते हैं । अब इनमें कुछ मजदूर तो जरूर रहेंगे ही । हां एक बात है । जब मेरा जो तर्जे-अमल है, जो मैं कहता हूं अगर उसको मान लिया जाए और उसके मुताबिक काम किया जाए तो हालत बदल सकती है । अगर गांव गांव में स्कूल खुल जाएं और इनको इस तरह का बना दिया जाए कि जो विद्यार्थी हैं वे खेती भी करें, कारखानों में भी काम करें और सब मिल कर मालिक हो जाएं जमीन वगैरह के तो आज जो तरीका चल रहा है वह नहीं रहेगा । आप लड़ाइये मत । होना यह चाहिये कि हम आसानी के साथ तबदीली कर दें अपने समाज की और कोई लड़ाई वगैरह न हो । मेरा सब से बड़ा मंत्र यह है कि सब को सब के लाभ में लगा कर सब को सुखी बनाया जाए । हमारा उसूल यह है कि हम देखें कि कौन विचार लड़ाता है, कौन विचार मिलाता है और जो विचार लड़ाता है, चाहे वह दीन के कपड़े पहन कर आए, चाहे पार्टी के पहन कर आए चाहे आसमानी कपड़े पहन कर आए या कुछ और पहन कर आए, वह बुरा विचार है और जो विचार मिलाता है वह अच्छा विचार है । हम तो ऐसा समाज बनाना चाहते हैं कि किसी को किसी तरह की कोई तकलीफ न रहे ।

मान लीजिये कि आपके पास एक लाख रुपया हो गया । अब हमें देखना चाहिये कि यह रुपया किसी बुरे काम में इस्तेमाल न हो । हम सारे अपने कानूनों को, तमाम अपनी स्कीमों को, तमाम अपनी ताकत को इसमें इस्तेमाल करें कि कोई आदमी शराबी न रहे, कोई जुआरी न रहे, कोई बदचलन न रहे और इसके लिए हम से जो कुछ हो सके, हम करें । इसके लिए हम मुहल्ले मुहल्ले में, गांव गांव में, जगह जगह पर ऐसी संस्थायें कायम करें जो यह देखें कि आया यह आदमी शराब तो नहीं पीता है, बदचलन तो नहीं है. .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर बुरे नहीं रहेंगे, तो फिर नेक भी नहीं रहेंगे ।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : अगर बुरे रहते हैं तो यह सारा जो प्लान है यह चलेगा कैसे जब आदमी खराब होंगे, बुरे होंगे, शराबी होंगे, जुआरी होंगे तो फाइव ईयर प्लान चलायेगा कौन ?

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हम सब यह कोशिश करें कि जहां तक हो सके, ऐसी

[राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप]

समाज बनायें कि उसमें किसी तरह की किसी को कोई तकलीफ न रहे ।

आज क्या हालत हो गई है ? पंजाब में आज पंजाबी सूबे को ले कर आन्दोलन चलाया जा रहा है । हमारी सरकार इस मसले को तय नहीं कर पाई है । पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी हमारे निहायत माननीय, मुहतरिम प्रधान मंत्री हैं । उनके पास मैं गया था । मैंने उनको छः सफे का एक नोट दिया था उस वार में जो कुछ मैंने ताई न और जापान इत्यादि में देखा : मैंने एक और सफा पंजाबी सूबे के बारे में भी दिया न है । मैंने उनको याद दिलाया कि जब पंजाब में हिन्दी आन्दोलन चल रहा था तो आपने मुझे जोप दी, कार दी, आदमी दिए और चौ० रणवीर सिंह और दौलता साहब मेरे साथ गए और हम ने आन्दोलन किया, हमने प्रचार किया १६ जगह रोहतक में, तीनों आदमियों ने । इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो आन्दोलन था वह खत्म हो गया, और कांग्रेस ने मझे धन्यवाद दिया । अभी मैं ने अर्ज किया कि उस को आप याद कीजिये । मैं यह दा ा करता हूं कि दो महीने के अन्दर पंजाब में कोई लड़ाई नहीं रह जायेगी । मैं कहता हूं कि आप पंजाबी सूबा बन जाने दीजिये और यह मेरा काम रहेगा कि हिन्दू और सिख मिल जायें । और वह कैसे ? मैं ने कहा कि दसों गुरु जो हमारे थे, गुरु नानक से ले कर गुरु गोविन्द सिंह तक, यह दसों गुरु खत्री थे । जिस तरह से ब्राह्मणों ने राजपूतों को उठाया और राजा बनाया, उसी तरह से हमारे खड़ी भाइयों ने जाटों को उठाया और राजा बनाया, फिर अहलुवालियों और अरोड़ों को उठाया । यह चार कौमें हैं जो सिख समाज में चलती है, यानी खत्री, जाट, अहलुवालिया और अरोड़ा । अगर आप इन चार कौमों की जमातें बना दें, संघ बना दें तो काम चल सकता है । खत्री संघ, जिस में सिख खत्री हों और हिन्दू खत्री हों, जाट संघ, जिस में जाट सिख और हिन्दू सिख हों, इसी तरह से अहलुवालिया और अरोड़ा संघ के अन्दर भी हों ।

श्री बाल्मीकी (बुलन्दशहर) : रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियां) : मजहबियों का क्या होगा ?

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : मजहबी चमार, भंगी सब हमारे भाई हैं, उन के लिये भी हमारी यही कोशिश है ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : मैं ने कहा कि मजहबी सिखों का क्या होगा ?

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि हमारे गुरुओं ने मजहबी सिखों को भी रास्ता दिखाया है कि वे इस दुनिया में भी सुखी रहें और दूसरी दुनियां में भी उन का भला हो ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : पंजाबी सूबे के बारे में आप क्या कह रहे थे ?

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : मेरा कहना यह है, और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी यही बात कही है कि अगर दुनिया में कहीं लड़ाई हो गई तब फिर क्या बनेगा ? यहां कुछ भी नहीं हो सकेगा । यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है । उन्होंने बड़ी अच्छी बात कही कि अगर दुनिया में लड़ाई हो गई तो सभी कुछ पर पानी फिर जायेगा । आज आप क्या कर रहे हैं जिस में दुनियां में लड़ाई न हो । सिर्फ व्याख्यान देने से लड़ाई खत्म नहीं होगी । इस के लिये मेरा एक तरीका है, एक कार्यक्रम है । वह यह कि आप संसार संघ को अपनाइये । जैसे रूसियों ने कम्यूनिज्म को अपनाया है, जैसे अंग्रेजों और अमरीकनों ने डिमाक्रेसी को अपनाया है, उसी तरह से हम अपना क्रीड, अपना मजहब, अपना दीन और धर्म बना लें संसार संघ को और उस के लिये काम करें । इस के लिये तरीका यह होना चाहिये कि जो योरप की छोटी छोटी रियासतें हैं उन को आप साथ लें ।

वे हमारे साथ आयेंगी । लैटिन अमरीका के जो राष्ट्र हैं, वे हमारे साथ आयेंगे, एशिया अफ्रीका में जो आजाद रियासतें हैं वे हमारे साथ आयेंगी और जर्मनी और जापान हमारे साथ आयेंगे । अभी जब मैं जापान में गया था तो वहां के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री किशि ने कहा था कि हमारे लिये सिर्फ एक ही रास्ता है कि हम संसार संघ को अपनायें तबाम दुनियां में एक हकूमत बनायें तो तमाम दुनियां में अमन रहेगा और हम तरक्की करते चलेंगे । तमाम मुल्क तरक्की करते चलेंगे और मुल्कों में लड़ाई नहीं हो सकेगी ।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I pay my tribute at the outset to members of the Planning Commission for the laborious study they have made of economic requirements and the material wealth of the Indian Republic for the last ten years and for the coming fifteen years and presenting them in the form of this report to this Parliament for their consideration. It is a stupendous work and those who have devotedly laboured at it deserve our thanks and gratitude. In the report elaborate statements are given showing what has been achieved in the first two Plans, the targets for the Third Plan and its outlay in all its details and the targets to be achieved in the Fourth and the Fifth Plans also. The Third Plan is a big broad bridge on which you can stand and take a view of the past ten years and a glimpse of ten years after 1965 and hence at one glance you can see the whole view of the river of Planning effort of the Indian Republic over a distance of 25 years and even there you do not see the end of it. My point is this. For the present its further progress is bound to be indistinct and hazy owing to the distance of time. What will be the nature beyond fifteen years after 1961 is suggested, however, in one remarkable observation in the report. It says that "the period of the Third Plan, 1961-65, represents the first stage of a decade or more of intensive development leading to a self-reliant and self-generating economy." In this passage the main point of difference between the economy of the period of 1961—75 and the period thereafter is clearly laid down. If I have understood the passage right, it means that for the development in that period, *i.e.* after 1975, India will be self-reliant and its economy will be self-generating. In plain language it means that it will not need to approach other nations for monetary assistance and perhaps even for technical assistance. Our own resources at that time will be enough for all our requirements thereafter. It is, therefore, inevitable that this Plan and the two coming Plans will call for the maximum rate of investment. The question is how to get the huge sum needed for carrying out these Plans. It can be done by getting loans from the money markets of the big nations of Europe, America, etc. Government decided on the policy of including most of the key industries in the public sector. A fraction only is left for the private sector. Already there was a nucleus of the public sector—the Indian Railways and the Post and Telegraphs Department which are mainly commercial departments and also looked upon by the people as utility concerns. They were owned and run by them. But the real reason, in my humble opinion, for expanding and widening the field of the public sector was more of an ideological nature; than of economic nature. There are examples of countries which have made great economic progress in Asia and in Europe without being committed to the ideology of socialism. But the Prime Minister in opening the debate on this motion made it perfectly clear that this is not merely a Plan of pure economic advance but it aims at something more ambitious; it has to lead the people to accept a social revolution by following a socialist pattern. I do not know why he has not stated that the Government of India's policy is to make India a socialist State, why it has not been put like that to be sufficiently intelligible to the man-

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in-the-street that the Indian republic will be a socialist State. It is no use beating about the bush and not naming the thing as it is. For some years in the past the people are seeing it, some with understanding it and with all its implications, many without grasping its full significance. The rise of the Swatantra Party—of which Shri Ranga is the leader in this House, and the leader of that party is interpreting the Congress programme and the various measures of the State Governments in that light to which I referred. That party is proclaiming itself as the champion of the rights of private property and individual liberty. That is the stand that the Swatantra Party has taken as regards the Congress programme.

But there is one aspect which I want to refer to. I am not concerned with the question as to whether the idea is good or bad. That is not the question; I am not referring to the theoretical point of view. I am drawing your attention to a practical thing which I wish those who are present on the Government Benches should note carefully. There is one aspect which perhaps has not attracted much attention so far. Our Prime Minister has made a statement here on the 21st instant, that is, yesterday. In a few days he will be proceeding to Belgrade to attend an important international conference. This is just the time when the tension between the western nations—U.S.A., U.K., France and West Germany—on one side and Soviet Russia and some others on the other is unfortunately growing and increasing. I am afraid that the statement made by the Prime Minister in moving the motion for adoption of the third Five Year Plan is likely to be very critically read by the diplomats in the two groups and is very likely to be understood or misunderstood by each party in its own way or interpreted in its own way. The position of India as a neutral State, a common friend of all States, irrespective of the ideologies which is believed in by them or the form of their own Government, is a matter of great significance to India. Anything that may give rise to a slightest suspicion or doubt about that stand must be scrupulously avoided as far as possible. His power of influencing world opinion on matters of international importance must remain in that. I want that it should remain unimpaired. That is my excuse for dilating on this point at such a length.

I do not want one party to say that he is going nearer the socialist States dominated by Russia or others, and I also do not want Moscow to say the same thing about him that he is one of the capitalist nations. That misunderstanding between these two groups of nations about India's position, owing to the show of courtesy, and the show of respect shown by them, is not always openly expressed. But there is in a way a reservation in their minds. The statements of the Prime Minister may not be taken as candid expressions, and received with full and perfect understanding. That is the danger. But the policy which is now followed by India is the thing which has really given strength to India in the present time—the position that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru occupies today is very important and essential and our whole strength and position in the international world depends upon that position being maintained. From that point of view, I have looked at his statement made in this House, and I began to entertain these apprehensions after reading his speech very carefully.

It was generally understood on the statements made by responsible Ministers of States, when the first and second five year Plans were being prepared and discussed in the public platforms in the two Houses of Parliament, that in the developing economy of the under-developed countries deficit budgeting was not only permissible but even inevitable. This was taken as an axiom, the validity of which could not be questioned by those who are not supposed to have

a thorough knowledge in the science of economics. This was the proposition of experts. Our distinguished Finance Minister boldy departed from this policy by introducing a surplus budget for 1961-62 by raising revenue and heavily taxing the people. We have passed the Finance Bill and the taxes imposed by it. I do not want to discuss the taxation policy of Government in this speech. I was anxious to find out why our very shrewd Finance Minister thought of departing so suddenly from the policy of his predecessors who were also very distinguished economists.

The other day, our Prime Minister replied to the wild allegations made by Gen. Ayub Khan, the President of Pakistan, particularly regarding the aid given by America to the Government of India. Gen. Ayub Khan's allegation was that the money given as aid to India by America for economic and industrial projects enables India to spare money and spend more on defence and that constitutes a source of insecurity to Pakistan. That was his complaint. In the reply, I think the Prime Minister stated that every aid given to India for economic purpose requires India to spend some money from her own pocket to make use of that help. It is well known that all help given to us by America was without any strings, without any political condition or understanding between the two. But the U.S.A. seem to have agreed to help the economic projects provided the Government of India gives proof of doing their best to start those things on our own resources.

One of the things on which our Finance Minister was warmly congratulated by our countrymen on his return from his visit to the U.S.A. was his great success in persuading that Government and the business concerns of that great country to give enough assistance in money and expert technicians to promote our programme of economic development and industrial progress. If I have correctly interpreted the statement of our Prime Minister, it is obvious that the Finance Minister was drawn to the necessity of getting money in India by various means including taxation also. That seems to me to be the main reason for him to approach the House with heavy taxation proposals and preaching a homily to the people on the necessity of making sacrifices in the interest of the future generations. That seems to be, in my opinion, the main motive behind the Finance Bill and the financial proposals which imposed heavy taxation on the Indian people, in spite of the fact that his predecessor and he himself also sometimes went by the principle that the economy of the underdeveloped country requires a deficit budget. And he did away with the idea of deficit budget. Whether that is going to be for that year only is a matter to be seen. But there may be a departure from that also. He has departed by imposing a heavy taxation to the extent of Rs. 45 crores, if I am not mistaken, either directly or indirectly, for getting a small surplus. If that policy is to be followed, we have got years ahead of us and what are likely to be the burdens hereafter to come? That is a thing which I want you to take into consideration, because the report before us is not only the third Five Year Plan, but it gives you an idea of the development for the next two five-year periods, i.e. for another decade, after the third.

I am anxious to know whether what the hon. Finance Minister has done is merely a casual thing done for one year's budget or that is the policy he is going to stick to hereafter, *viz.*, to bring in only surplus budgets. That is a point of great importance to my mind in judging of the merits of the third, fourth and fifth Five Year Plans which are embodied in this report. Then alone, knowing fully well the policy, the people of India will know what their liabilities are going to be. Money has to come from the people and if no deficit budgets are to come, they should know how the gaps are going to be made up. So, in order to

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give a complete idea to the people about their liabilities, there should be some statement on the part of the Finance Minister as to whether what he did last time was only a matter for that year only or that is the beginning of a new financial policy which is going to be pursued for the sake of carrying out the recommendations of the Five Year Plans hereafter.

What troubles my mind is that the people of India have to go at least through a period of 15 years more to intensify this effort of industrialisation of India in order to make it self-reliant and self-sufficient. If nothing goes wrong, the people can stand that strain—that seems to be the view of the authors of the report. All that can be said is that they do not apprehend anything to happen to disturb their calculations. I sincerely wish that they prove good prophets and not the Oracles of Delhi, whose language, always flexible, admitted of a variety of interpretations suited to the taste of the man who questioned them.

On one point, there can be no difference of opinion. There are certain factors which are essential for the success of the scheme. The price-line must be held. Otherwise, the estimates will be completely useless. So far we cannot say that we have found out a sovereign remedy against the fluctuations of the price-line. Even the index numbers of the prices of the foodgrains, money crops and industrial products show a tendency to fluctuate.

Secondly, our exports must be steadily on the increase. That is a very doubtful point. We have to face the competitive market. Unless our costs of production are visibly reduced, our goods cannot find it easy to capture foreign markets or even hold their own against competitors like Japan and certain other countries. The problem of exports is most intimately connected with the question of foreign exchange. There are several other factors such as want of trained technicians to handle and work the machines.

Leaving aside these things, there is one factor which is the most important of all. It is after all the man of India that has to work, be vigilant, honest and co-operative. How this man will be like that is the problem. Of course, suggestions have been made as regards education, etc. But all these things will take time to give proper results. In the meantime, the machines will be working and you have to work with the persons as you get them today. Giving them training may take its own time.

It is the paramount duty of the State to see that all ticklish questions on which public feelings have been expressed most unmistakably should be immediately taken up and if they are unable to accept the solution of any of the parties concerned immediately, they should be persuaded to declare a truce for the time being, and a clear assurance should be given to them that the Government will be prepared to investigate the whole problem and to give if necessary an opportunity of plebiscite or self-determination to decide the matter once for all, in accordance with the wishes of the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I am sorry; I could not hear the bell.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been to his advantage rather.

Dr. M. S. Aney: In the meantime, responsible officers of State should be warned not to take any unnecessary action against those people and introduce bitterness in that. There are tracts where this feeling exists. Punjab is one of these tracts, which is unfortunate. There are tracts like Vidharba, some part of Assam and

other places also, where this feeling of dissatisfaction with their present status exists, which is also unfortunate. My submission is that some immediate steps should be taken with a view to assure the people that their claims will be properly investigated. Officers of the State should not make any statement that this thing shall not be done or this change not take place. This kind of statement coming from highest people of the State goes to perpetuate the tension and possibility of any understanding is altogether removed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I shall conclude by saying two things. Firstly, there are some local problems of Vidarbh. I want the possibility of utilising the Godavari waters to be properly investigated, to see whether it cannot be canalised to irrigate lands on the northern part of Godavari extending into Vidarbh and Marathwada. More than 70 per cent of the water that is carried to the sea is contributed by rivers flowing in Vidarbha.

The next point is this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next to Godavari must be Cauvery.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Having taken a dip in the only waters of Godavari, I do not want to spend more time. I wish that the reforms and proposals which are before us in the third Five Year Plan are given an honest trial and all of us give what is best in us to co-operate with the Government to make the Plan a success.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Sir, my ship also is anchoring for a very long time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, I am still on the surface. In the first instance I am trying to call at least one hon. Member from each State. When each one of them has been represented, then I will call the second hon. Member from that State. Therefore, hon. Members would co-operate with me in that.

Shri P. S. Daulta (Jhajjar): In Punjab there are two parts—one Hariyana and the other Punjabi-speaking.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was told by the hon. Prime Minister that yet there is only one.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी अपने उन साथियों, माननीय सदस्यों, के साथ, जिन्होंने प्लानिंग कमीशन को और इस प्लान को तैयार करने वाले सज्जनों को बधाई दी है, अपनी ओर से हार्दिक बधाई प्रस्तुत करता हूं। इन योजनाओं का मुख्य उद्देश्य हमारे देश के लोगों की आर्थिक और सामाजिक उन्नति कर के उन का जीवन सुखी बनाना है। पहली और दूसरी योजनाओं में ये लक्ष्य सामने रखे गये थे, लेकिन इस विषय में हमारा जो स्पष्ट लक्ष्य होना चाहिए, जो नीति होनी चाहिए, उस को खास तौर से तीसरी योजना में स्थान दिया गया है और यह संकेत दिया गया है कि हम कैसे समाज की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं, हमारे लक्ष्य क्या हैं और उन की ओर हम बड़ी तेजी के साथ और पुख्तगी के साथ जाना चाहते हैं। यही कारण है कि तीसरी योजना उस का पहला अंग है और चौथी तथा पांचवीं योजनाओं की रूप-रेखा अभी से तैयार की जा रही है और अध्ययन किया जा रहा है और पंद्रह वर्ष के बाद भी हम अपने लक्ष्य की ओर निश्चित रूप से आगे बढ़ सकेंगे।

इस योजना में जिस विशेष बात की ओर ज्यादा जोर और ध्यान दिया गया है, वह यह है कि देश के कुछ ऐसे हिस्से भी हैं, जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, जिन का जितना विकास होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ है और इसलिये इस बात की पूरी सम्भावना है कि वे काफी पिछड़े रहें तथा इस प्रकार देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में वह काफी असमानता बनी रहे। इस असमानता

[श्री राघेलाल व्यास]

को दूर करने के लिये पंच-वर्षीय योजना में एक अध्याय रखा गया है और उस में यह कहा गया है कि देश के इस तरह के अलग अलग भागों का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है और इस बारे में विचार किया जायगा । लेकिन कुछ बातें तो बिल्कुल स्पष्ट और जाहिर हैं, जिन पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए । मैं मध्य प्रदेश की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

मेरी यह मान्यता है कि हमारे देश के शासकों और योजना बनाने वाले विद्वानों का ध्यान जितना मध्य प्रदेश के इस विशाल प्रदेश की ओर होना चाहिए, वह नहीं रहा है—न पहली योजना में और न दूसरी योजना में । दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में वहां के लिये कुल १९० करोड़ रुपया मन्जूर किया गया, जब कि खर्च के लिये १५० करोड़ रुपया दिया गया । इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहा जायगा कि इस राज्य ने पूरा हिस्सा नहीं दिया और अपनी तरफ़ से उस को जितना रुपया मिलाना चाहिए था, वह उस ने नहीं मिलाया, लेकिन यह बात सही नहीं है । राज्य की तरफ़ जितना रुपया रखा गया था, उस से ज्यादा लगाया । यह सही है कि री-आर्गनाइजेशन की वजह से एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जो डिसलोकेशन हुआ—ग्वालियर, भोपाल, जबलपुर, इन्दौर, रायपुर और रीवा, इन छः स्थानों पर अलग अलग विभाग बंटे हुए थे, नया राज्य बना था और भोपाल को राजधानी बनाया गया था, सब महकमे एक दूसरे से काफ़ी दूर थे, सड़कें न होने के कारण आने-जाने की कठिनाइयां थीं, आवागमन के साधन ठीक नहीं थे—उस के कारण पहले रुपया कम खर्च हुआ, लेकिन उस के बाद यह शिकायत नहीं रही और राज्य को जितना रुपया प्रति-वर्ष एलोकेट किया गया था, जो सीलिंग फ़िक्स की गई थी, उस से ज्यादा उस ने खर्च किया । इसलिये इस तरह का दोष मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के सिर पर नहीं मढ़ा जा सकता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये जो कुल रुपया रखा गया था, वह १९० करोड़ था और उस में से ४७.७० करोड़ की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को और १४३.२० करोड़ की केन्द्रीय सरकार को व्यवस्था करनी थी । राज्य सरकार ने ५४.६५ करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की, जब कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सिर्फ ९४.४० करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की, अर्थात् उस ने ४८.८० करोड़ रुपये अपने हिस्से में कम दिये । इसी तरह से १९५६–५७ के बाद से हर साल के फ़िगर्ज़ देखे जायें, तो पता लगेगा कि जितना रुपया एनुअल प्लान के लिये मन्जूर किया गया, उस से ज्यादा रुपया हर साल मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने खर्च किया । इसलिये यह दोषारोपण नहीं किया जा सकता है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की इतना क्षमता नहीं थी, सिवाये एक साल के, जिस के बारे में मैंने अभी निवेदन किया है ।

दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हम बहुत पीछे रह गये हैं । मैं अपने राज्य की विशेष परिस्थिति की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । १९५६–५७ के आंकड़ों के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश राज्य की पर-कैपिटा इनकम २५९.२ रुपये है, जब कि आल इंडिया फ़िगर २९१.५ रुपये है । जहां तक पर कैपिटा कनज़म्पशन का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे राज्य में वह १८ रुपये से भी कम है, जो कि करीब करीब सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सब से कम है । उस की आल इंडिया फ़िगर २१.१३ है ।

हमारे यहां जो जन-संख्या केवल कृषि और उस से सम्बन्धित उद्योग-धंधों पर निर्भर करती है, उस का प्रतिशत ७८ है, जो कि मेरे ख्याल में सारे भारत-वर्ष में सब से ज्यादा है । इसी तरह आबपाशी को लीजिए । हमारे यहां जितना क्षेत्रफल कुल खेती में है, उस का केवल ७.३ परसेंट ही सिंचाई में लिया गया है, जो कि भारत में सब से कम है । उस के अतिरिक्त आकाश से जो पानी बरसता है, जो दैव की कृपा होती है, उस पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है, जिस की वजह से एक ही फ़सल

उगाई जा सकती है । इस प्रकार कृषि में हम बिल्कुल पीछे हैं ।

जहां तक प्रति-एकड़ उत्पादन का संबंध है, मध्य प्रदेश में व्हीट, पैडी और काटन क्रमशः ३९३, ४८३ और ८९ पौंड होती है, जब कि हिन्दुस्तान का औसत ५७८,७०४ और ९२ पौंड है । इस प्रकार उपज में भी हम बहुत पीछे है । व्हीट, पैडी और काटन की ही यह हालत नहीं है, शुगरकेन और दूसरे कृषि-जन्य पदार्थों के उत्पादन में भी मध्य प्रदेश कम है । इस का कारण यह है कि वहां पर इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है । वहां के लोगों के पुराने सामान हैं और पुराने तरीके हैं, जिन को बदलने के लिये काफी पैसा चाहिए । इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी आफ पावर की बात को ही लीजिये । दूसरी योजना के समाप्त होने पर हमारे यहां ८ ५ किलोवाट पर थाउजेंड रही जब कि जो आल-इंडिया फिगर है वह १६ ५ रहा । इसमें भी हम बहुत पीछे है । इसके अलावा हमारे यहां एक तिहाई जनसंख्या शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की है । पहाड़ों पर ये लोग रहते हैं, वहां पर सड़कें नहीं, शिक्षा सुविधा नहीं, अबूझ गाड़े का जो एरिया है, जो बस्तर में है, वहां की यह हालत है कि उन लोगों ने सभ्यता की रोशनी तक नहीं देखी है । उस प्रदेश का विकास कैसे होगा, इस पर भी आपको विचार करना होगा ।

सोशल सर्विस की जो हालत है, उनका जो लेवेल है, वह भी बहुत नीचा है । ६ से ११ उम्र तक के बालकों के लिए हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा पचास प्रतिशत बच्चों की पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था ही कर पाए हैं और ११ से १४ वर्ष तक की उम्र वालों के लिए १४ प्रतिशत के लिए ही व्यवस्था कर सके है जब कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो औसत है वह ६० प्रतिशत और २३ प्रतिशत क्रमश इन उम्र वाले बच्चों के लिए है । इसी प्रकार से अस्पतालों की व्यवस्था हमारे यहां बहुत कम है । मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि वह बराएनाम है । वहां बहुत कम अस्पताल हैं । लोगों को इलाज वगैरह की जो सुविधायें होनी चाहियें, नहीं है । इसी तरह से हमारे यहां आबादी तो कम है लेकिन क्षेत्रफल बहुत ज्यादा है । हिन्दुस्तान में क्षेत्रफल के लिहाज से सब से बड़ी स्टेट तो यह है ही । जहां आबादी कम होती है और क्षेत्रफल अधिक होता है वहां सोशल सर्विसेज देने के लिए, तथा दूसरी एमैनेनिटीज देने के लिए जो खर्चा करना पड़ता है वह बहुत अधिक होता है । यह भी हमारे यहां एक विशेष समस्या बनी हुई है ।

इसी तरह से रोड्ज, और रेल कम्युनिकेशन को आप देखें । इस लिहाज से भी मध्य प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहां पर ल, एंड आर्डर का भी प्राबलैम है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको मालूम ही है कि हमारे यहां चम्बल कुंवारी आदि नदियों के बीहड़ तो मशहूर ह ही और वहां पर हमारी सरकार को लाखों रुपया डाकुओं के उन्मूलन के लिए खर्च करना पड़ रहा है । यह सब जो खर्चा है, यह इसी में से होता है ।

हिन्दुस्तान में अनाज की भी कमी है । हमारे यहां बहुत अच्छी भूमि है । अगर साधन जुटाये जायें, इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज को बढ़ाया जाए, फर्टिलाइजर्ज की व्यवस्था की जाए, किसानों को अधिक ऋण दिए जायें, तो कृषि उत्पादन बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ सकता है जिसमें सारे देश का हित निहित है । लेकिन इसके लिए व्यवस्था कहां है ? ये सब विशेष परिस्थितियां हमारे राज्य की हैं । अगर इनको ध्यान में न रखा गया तो मुझे भय है कि हम और भी ज्यादा पीछे रह जायेंगे ।

डैमैस्ड रिजनल डिवेलेपमेंट की जो बात इसमें कही गई है, उसकी ओर विशेष ध्यान

[श्री राघेलाल व्यास]

देने की जरूरत है । केवल आबादी को देख कर या उस स्टेट की क्षमता को देख कर और यह देख कर कि पैसे देने की इसमें कितनी शक्ति है, अगर हमने तीसरे प्लान में उस प्रान्त के लिए रुपया निर्धारित किया तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हम न्याय नहीं करेंगे । आज हम देखते हैं कि भारत में विकास कार्यों के लिए अगर हमारे पास रुपया नहीं होता है तो हम विदेशों से सहायता प्राप्त करने का इंतिजाम करते हैं । इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश की विशेष स्थिति को देखते हुए, उसके सीमित साधनों को देखते हुए और यह देखते हुए कि उसकी आमदनी ज्यादा नहीं हो सकती है, अगर हमने ज्यादा रकम उसके लिए निर्धारित नहीं की तो हमारे देश का जो हृदय है वह पीछे रह जाएगा और इससे न केवल यही प्रदेश और यही राज्य कमजोर होगा बल्कि सारे देश के लिए यह चीज दुःखदायी होगी और देश को कमजोर करना होगा । । मैं प्लानिंग कमिशन से और विशेषकर प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब से नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि और कुछ नहीं तो कम से कम हमारे यहां की रोड्ज के लिए कुछ और रुपया दिया जाए । हमारे यहां की हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब है । नागपुर प्लान की बड़ी तारीफ की जाती है और कहा जाता है कि जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए थे, वे पूरे कर लिए गए हैं । लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में क्या हालत है । हमारे यहां अभी तक कुल १८,८८६ मील ही सड़कें हैं, जब कि २५,००० से ज्यादा होनी चाहिये । इसमें हम काफी पीछे हैं । १८,००० तो मैं ने जो ड्राफ्ट था दूसरे प्लान का उससे बना दिया कि वे समझते थे कि इतनी लम्बाई हो जाएगी लेकिन वह भी हुई नहीं और केवल १४,००० ही होती है । कई प्रदेश हैं जहां हम पहुंच भी नहीं सकते हैं । वहां पर इतने अधिक नदी नाले हैं कि हजारों पुलों और रपटों की व्यवस्था होना शेष है । दूसरे प्लान में इसके लिए काफी व्यवस्था की गई थी लेकिन २४ करोड़ रुपये मध्य प्रदेश के लिए प्रस्तावित किए गए थे उसमें से १२ करोड़ ही मंजूर हुए और खर्च केवल ८ करोड़ ही हुए । कहां २४ करोड़ और कहां ८ करोड़, किस तरह से काम चल सकता है । अभी १४ करोड़ रुपये का काम हमारे यहां दूसरी योजना का बाकी है । उसके अगेंस्ट नौ करोड़ कुल इस तीसरी योजना में हमें मिलेगा । क्या इस तरह से कहीं काम चल सकता है ? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां ऐसे ऐसे गांव हैं जहां से लोग चार चार महीने तक इधर से उधर नहीं जा-आ सकते हैं । अगर कोई बीमार पड़ जाता है तो उसको अस्पताल नहीं पहुंचाया जा सकता है । ऐसी अवस्था में मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि अगर लोगों के लिए पुलियां बना दी जाएं, रपटें बना दी जाएं, आने जाने के लिए फेयर वेदर रोड्ज बना दी जाएं, कच्चे रास्ते बना दिये जायें तो बहुत हद तक उनकी तकलीफ दूर हो सकती हैं ।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट्स रिआर्गेनाइजेशन कमिशन ने भी इस ओर शासन का ध्यान दिलाया था कि उस राज्य में आवागमन के साधन बहुत कम हैं और कठिन भी हैं, इसलिए वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा कम्युनिकेशन के साधन जुटाये जाने चाहियें । रोड्ज वगैरह के लिए जो थोड़ी सी १७ करोड़ की रकम रखी गई है उससे इतने बड़े मध्य प्रदेश में क्या पुलियां बनेंगे, क्या जो अभी सड़कें हैं, उनकी दुरुस्ती होगी, कितने मील सड़कें डामर की जा सकेंगी, कितनी रपटें बन सकेंगी । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि रोड्ज इत्यादि के लिए कुछ करोड़ रुपये और मध्य प्रदेश को दिए जायें और अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो वहां के लोगों के दुःख दर्द को दूर नहीं किया जा सकेगा । मध्य प्रदेश की विशेष परिस्थितियों पर जरूर आप ध्यान दें और १७ करोड़ रुपया जो रखा गया

अगर उसको बढ़ा कर ५ या ६ करोड़ रुपया सड़कों के लिए और नहीं दिया जा सकता है तो पुलियों के लिए, रपटों के लिए अगर आप दे दें तो लोगों को मामूली सी सुविधा तो दी ही जा सकती है और उनकी रात दिन की जो तकलीफ है, उसको तो आप दूर कर ही सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो आपने मुझे समय दिया उसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब जो सुझाव मैंने दिए हैं उनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान देंगे।

Shri P. G. Deb (Angul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, my picture of criticism is going to be somewhat different on the Third Five Year Plan. is a blue-print of unquenchable optimism. The Plan document is undoubtedly an impressive document but it lacks imagination. Going through the Plan I find that it is bound to fail in evoking the enthusiasm among the common man. To the common man the most important fact, and the most prominent fact too, is the additional taxation to the tune of Rs. 1,710 crores. While the man is already being crushed under the weight of rising prices, and ever-increasing unemployment in the country, there can be no doubt that he is bound to be hit hard, and very hard indeed. It is a fact. To achieve this additional taxation, our Finance Minister has already given indications in his typical way in the first budget which has been presented under the Plan last April. There, we see that the Governments, both at the Centre and in the States are going to squeeze the common man's pocket to the utmost. The common man, of course, is always ready to contribute to his best for augmenting the financial resources of the country. But, surely, he wants to get in return something. some tangible benefits, by the end of the Third Plan.

16.00 hrs.

But the question arises: Is he going to get the tangible benefits and how? Surely I shudder to find any answer to it. Therefore I would like to stress upon the Government that it should not lose sight of the fact that the electorate today requires an immediate solution, something more than the shortages, more than the high prices and more than the crisis in the balance of payments.

On the other hand, the Plan Proposes to invest the savings of this country in such industries which will only give rise to post-dated cheques to our people. I would suggest that we should prefer to have industries which will give more output with less amount of capital. Then again, we are dependent on the technical know-how and managerial skill. For want of this we have already had the experience in the last two Plans. Therefore this bottleneck has to be realised. We must no, refuse to learn from our experience. Probably, we are too complacent at times and we do not learn from experience. That is my fear. May I ask why not have a little more emphasis on industries which promise a good flow of goods which is going to be beneficial to the people at large? Thereby it will give more employment to them also. I am of that type of thinking which believes that the present generation should not be sacrificed for the sake of posterity. We must have optimum utilisation of resources. We must have a rational distribution of emphasis over in the presest and the future. All this the Plan certainly lacks.

Coming to the rising prices, whatever economic benefits are supposed to flow to the people by the end of the Third Plan will be more than counterbalanced by the ever-rising spiral of prices. I am of the opinion and I think I am right that it is going to be counterbalanced. So, people would be robbed off totally and the real purchasing power of

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money will go on decreasing instead of increasing. Today to say frankly the value of the rupee, 16 annas, is two annas. That is the fate of the country. The rise in the general index of wholesale prices has been about 30 per cent. Prices of food articles as a group have gone up by 27 per cent, of industrial raw materials by about 45 per cent., of manufactured goods by over 27 per cent. This is the economic picture of our country.

Again, as it was estimated during the Second Plan, there was deficit financing of the order of Rs. 948 crores. During the Third Plan deficit financing is estimated to be Rs. 550 crores. Therefore in the Third Plan we have sought to make a retreat. This is not going to help us. The Government, in fact, do not seem to be aware that there is bound to take place considerable increase in the money supply and the banks, deposits which will raise the prices much higher during the Third Plan period. So, I am of the opinion that there should be a proper monetary and fiscal policy to remedy these matters. The matter, as we know very well and as it stands today in the country, shows a dismal picture before us. Black-marketing is rampant in this country. Speculators are having their own way. What is worse is, there is adulteration in foodstuffs and even in medicines and essential drugs. This is a fact which has to be accepted by all. Nothing can be worse than this. I would only wish that at the end of the Third Five Year Plan, these things are no more there.

Coming to regional development in the country, I wish to say that while the Plan accepts the principle of widespread benefits of development throughout the country, in practice, we see political considerations are allowed to have the upper hand in matters of location of projects and the like. States which have a powerful leadership, with a good pull at the Centre, get a large number of projects, both in the public sector and the private sector, located in their areas. The merits of other sites, far more suitable, are brushed aside lightly. If we want a balanced regional development, we must sacrifice party politics for the sake of proper economic development in our country. Let not the animality of the man override rationality.

We, the people of Orissa, have been pressing here, since the beginning of the Second Plan for inclusion of the railway project of linking Rourkela with Talcher *via* Barkote. But all in vain. Similarly, a railway line from Sukinda Daitari mining area which is very important in Orissa to the main line at Kharagpur, is mentioned in the Third Plan. It is stated simply that it is under consideration of the Planning Commission for inclusion in their Railway programmes. That shows the typical attitude of the Centre to the economic needs of Orissa. Here, I am again to bring to the notice of the House—it will be wrong on my part if I did not do so—that there is a proposal to construct two more dams namely Baramulgahti dam across the Mahanadi river and the Rangali dam across the Brahmani in the State of Orissa. Sir, I have my fears that these dams will not serve much useful purpose at this stage. I wish to point out that when more urgent needs of the people are being sacrified, these resources can be used for items of higher priority. We want things of higher priority. I suggest, therefore, that these two schemes should not be executed to avoid more waterlogging. I use the word more waterlogging, because, we have faced what the Hirakud dam has given us, as mentioned in the Flood reports. This is going to be there. If they come off a threat not only for the people of North Orissa in general, but of coastal Orissa in particular.

Next, I come to the very important problem of unemployment. Strange at it is, the number of unemployed people is increasing with the com-

mencement of every Plan. Our enemy No. 1, unemployment, is getting stronger and stronger in spite of successive plans. Coming to figures, it was admitted that at the end of the Second Plan, there would be only 5·3 million unemployed persons in India. But, according to the latest estimate, there are at present 9 million unemployed people in our country. Besides, the Third Plan states that out of 17 million new entrants to the labour force of the country during the Third Plan period, it is estimated that only 14 millions are likely to be absorbed in new jobs. Therefore, there will be an addition of 3 millions to the rank of the unemployed in this country. So, at the end of the Plan, there will be in all 12 million unemployed people in this country.

16.11 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

I need hardly dilate on the dangers involved in keeping such a large number of people unemployed in this country. It is quite obvious as to what they will be. At the same time, I wish to say that we should set up as many labour-intensive industries as possible, so as to absorb these unemployed people. If that is done, in my opinion, we shall be able to solve to a great extent our greatest problem.

In conclusion, I wish to wind up my remarks by saying that the connotation of 'Socialist pattern' does not become clear at any stage of our Third Five Year Plan period, as we study this Plan. Confusion has been worse confounded. I can say with confidence on the floor of this House that an ideal which is misconceived—and let me be very forceful, and I hope I shall be excused for saying this—and badly presented is undoubtedly incapable of bringing the energies of the nation into a clear focus. Therefore, I tend to suggest that if possible the planners should decide to revise the Plan on a rational basis.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: More than one hon. Member has referred in the course of this debate to the obvious lack of enthusiasm both inside this House and outside, at the very commencement of this Plan. I am reminded of the state of affairs which prevailed at the time when the Second Plan was presented to this country. I think that the contrast is therefore quite evident for everybody to see, because at the time the Second Plan was presented, it certainly represented a new orientation of outlook as compared with the First Plan, and it put forward certain targets before the country which I think even its critics admitted at that time did open up a completely new vista. It created some sort of a thrill or expectation that the old face of this ancient land of ours was going to be changed. That kind of thrill or that kind of expectation or that kind of enthusiasm is not there this time. I was trying to think what could be the reason, so far as the ordinary man in the street is concerned. I do not want to repeat the arguments that have been cited here at great length about the fruits of planning and to whom they are going and all that, though that is a basic point.

I became curious, when the Leader of the House in his introductory remarks referred particularly to the ruling party, or rather the Congress Party—because it was not the ruling party then—and its aims and objectives as stated in 1929. He referred more than once to that and said that since 1929, the goal of democracy and socialism had been put forward before the country. My curiosity was aroused, because I first thought that perhaps the Leader of the House was making a slight error in the date, and perhaps he was referring to 1930 and the Independence pledge taken at that time, which was certainly a historic document in our national movement, and which made particular references to the fact that the country's aim should be to enable the people of our country

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to enjoy the fruits of their labour and things like that.

Then, I took a little trouble to look up what happened in 1929, and I thought that an answer to this question could be found there. It might interest some of the hon. Members on the other side too. In 1929, the AICC met at Bombay. There was an official resolution moved by Shri Sri Prakasa on social and economic changes. A part of that resolution reads as follows:

> "In order to remove this poverty and misery and to ameliorate the condition of the Indian masses, it is essential to make revolutionary changes in the present economic and social structure of society and to remove the gross inequalities, provision should be made for providing a living wage for every worker, to tax heavily all unearned income, to supply adequate land to the peasants and to protect them from the interference of all middlemen".

A very good resolution, although at that stage there was no question of the Congress Party coming into power. It is in the consequences of this that I am interested. What happened after that? An amendment to this resolution was moved stating that the whole passage from "providing a living wage for every worker" to the end where it says "protect them from the interference of all middlemen" should be deleted. The argument put forward by the mover of the amendment—I do not wish to name him; probably he is no longer alive; I do not know—was that we should not commit ourselves to details of this kind. This amendment was then put to vote in the AICC and the first vote resulted in a tie. Therefore, the vote had to be taken again. The second vote also resulted in a tie. Then it was put to vote a third time and the amendment was carried by 25 votes to 23. This passage was deleted.

Since a reference was made to 1929, I was interested in finding out what happened. I would humbly suggest with all due respect to the Prime Minister that this type of thing apparently is not something which we are facing today only after we had become independent and got our Planning Commission and National Government and all that. I would suggest that the ruling party, the Congress, even at that stage in 1929, was dominated by the conservative section—if you like to call it that—when attempts were made to get down to detailed, concrete cases of interpreting what the social and economic objectives should be, and they carried the day with an amendment which took away some of the great objectives which had been put before the Congress and the nation.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): That group now functions as the Swatantra Party.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Who?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Those people.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I do not know who has gone to the Swantantra Party. The hon. Member can decide. I hold no brief for the Swatantra Party.

My point is that the Third Plan also, as many speakers have underlined, suffers precisely from this defect as far as the common man in the street is concerned. After all, he has had experience of two Plans. What are the concrete, specific targets which are put before him which he will be interested in, in the form of the fruits of this Plan as we proceed further along? There is a lot of very good expressions and phrases in the Plan, no doubt. Nobody can quarrel with

them; I do not quarrel with them. Excellent objectives are laid down. There is no basic difference in those objectives between the Third Plan and the Second—stated on paper. But when we come down to concrete matters, we find that in the Planning Commission, in many respects, they prefer to indulge in vague generalities, some kind of wishful thinking, vague suggestions, avoidance of certain unpleasant problems; they do not want to tackle them or commit themselves to any detailed, concrete, specific things. I suggest this is one reason why enthusiasm this time is not being generated to the extent that it was when the Second Plan was presented.

As far as we are concerned—I must say this to make it clear because I certainly hold views which are completely different from those aired by Shri Ranga and his friends—there is no doubt that historically speaking, when the history of the development of the independent Indian economy comes to be written, certainly the construction of some of these big projects, heavy and basic industries which are growing in our land,—the steel projects, the drilling of oil lying beneath the surface of our country which we are finding after so many centuries, the big machine building plants which are going up, all these will constitute a very important landmark. There is no doubt about it. These are things which everybody is proud of, except perhaps a handful of people, I do not know, but my central criticism of the whole approach to the Third Plan is this: after ten years of planning, can we say that we have reached a stage where the whole concept of a centrally planned economy is clear to us? It is a mixed economy, I admit that. Nobody is suggesting at this stage that the private sector should be abolished or done away with. It is a mixed economy, nevertheless we have committed ourselves to a centrally planned economy. In a country which is economically underdeveloped, which has only won its independence recently, which has to make up the huge lag of so many centuries, what is the object or the purpose of this central plan? Is it simply that in order to keep parallel pace with the private sector, a few industries and a few enterprises must be taken over by the Government? Surely not. That is not the concept of our Planning Commission too. Surely it was never the concept of Prof. Mahalanobis who was in a sense the inspirer of the Second Five Year Plan. Anyway, the idea is that the growth of the public sector, the intervention of the State in economic affairs, is necessary today in economies of our type in order to overcome the relics of the past, the backwardness of the past, and to be able to really take the country rapidly along a line of independent development which is necessary as the economic counterpart of our political independence.

We have to measure our success or failure by that. This is not socialism. I am very sorry that after ten years we are still in a position where we consider, some people consider it necessary to be so much on the defensive, to try to explain to Shri Ranga or somebody else, I do not know, that they must get used to this thing, that this is a thing which is accepted now even by the Pope, the Papal Encyclical. Why is it necessary to explain it so defensively? Of course, anything that the Papal Encyclical approves, cannot be, whatever else it may be, socialism or communism, but some gentlemen are shouting in the country that the State sector means communism, Sovietism and so on and so forth, and half our energies are spent in making defensive apologies and trying to explain to them that even the capitalist, anti-communist or Roman Catholic institutions have understood that this thing is necessary. Why must we be on the defensive like this?

The question is this: what should be the place of the public sector in a

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centrally planned economy, in a country like ours? I should have thought that it should be the decisive factor in our economy. In planning, the main tool, the main instrument, in our hands should be this public sector, holding on to certain strategic positions; the strategic heights of the economy as somebody has called it must be commanded by this State sector, so that it is able to direct this whole terrific campaign of planning, this huge experiment which we are carrying out.

Have we been able to do that? After two Plans, can we say honestly that we have broken through on that front, that the State now holds the decisive strategic position? The private sector, of course, will be there. That is why I say that all our ills flow from this. They have been cited at length here—unemployment, inflation, high prices, this, that and the other. What is the root cause of it all? I do not agree with Shri Asoka Mehta that we are proceeding at a trotting pace taht it is necessary to break into a canter. If you see it in the proper perspective, we are moving at a pedestrain pace. What is being done is good, everybody supports it, but it is far from adequate, because, side by side with this public sector exists a very powerfully entrenched private sector. I am not referring to the small people, the small industries, the medium industries, the village industries which have all been referred to In fact, I would like to see them get a better deal. But the big private sector is powerfully entrenched even in those sectors where the State is trying, correctly trying, to make an entry and has made an entry to some extent, Can we say that even in those sectors the State commands the decisive voice now? In a vital thing like coal, for instance, the NCDC is there on the one side and the privately owned collieries on the other. Compare the two and tell me whether the State is in a position to say: I command the whole strategy of the coal sector which is so vital for our development. Take oil. It is a new thing and very good results have been attained in a very short space of time. But the whole time the State sector in oil is being sniped at by these powerful interests in the private sector which is a dominantly foreign-owned sector. It is still there, so powerful. We can see what is going on. Questions and discussions are raised in this House every day on this question. In steel also, I hope the future holds something better but at the moment, despite the hunge sacrifices, expenditure etc. correctly in my judgment where are we? Where are we even in the question of power generation? Therefore, my main submission is that in this central task we have failed. The huge man-power which we have got in our country, a big capital adventage and the vast resources a major portion of it has not even been touched by us. If we are able to harness this manpower and vast resources, we can make a terrific breakthrough on the economic front in the State sector so that we can hold on to all strategic lines. That is where we have failed, are failing and are lagging behind.

I do not wish to repeat all this discussion about the national income that has gone on but I would mention a new point because it is good to see things in their perspective I am quoting only such things as will not be challenged by the other side. The AICC *Economic Review* of the 6th January, 1961 states that the per capita income today is lower than it was in 1931-32. You can check it up for yourself. Because, in 1931-32 the per capita income at the prices prevailing at that time was Rs. 65. In 1958-59, the per capita income has risen to Rs. 276.9 at 1948-49 prices which were five-six times higher than the prices in 1931-32. It was also a period of depression, as we all remember.

There is growth of course if we limit it to the period of planning. But how far have we gone, historically speaking?

Many friends have referred to this and I wish to make one or two remarks about this committee set up to go into the mystery as to where the national income is going. They are welcome to do the work. I doubt very much whether their report will see the light of the day, before the general elections. It may come out after the elections. I doubt if it will be published before the elections. It is very good if they go into it and see how much goes and where. But there is no mystery about it. What has happened to it? Where has it gone? How much is going? Statistics, percentages and all that should be given to us. But it is no mystery at all as to where it is going. I would invite the Committee to pay one visit to my home town, Calcutta. If they take the trouble to go round the streets and have their ears and eyes open, they will see where the national income is going. It is there, a living symbol of a city. You need not go into the researches and statistics and things like that. I want to know what sort of growth is going on when we know these figures. The Tatas, Birlas, Mafatlals, Walchands, Mohindras, Dalmias and Martin Burns—these seven houses are controlling as asset of Rs. 776 crores. Where is the national income going? Out of a total block capital of Rs. 2800 crores, over Rs. 700 crores are controlled by these seven houses. That means 25 per cent of the total. 156 companies, each of which have got a paid-up capital of more than one crore each control Rs. 602.6 crores out of Rs. 1300 crores. Two-thirds of the entire corporate sector is dominated by 100 companies which have got a paid-up capital of Rs. 334 crores, net assets of the total of Rs. 1017 crores. Even in the agrarian sector, which I am not dealing with because Shri Gopalan has spoken about it, a very prominent economist of our country has calculated that thirty per cent of the total additional income in the agrarian sector during this last decade has been appropriated by about three per cent of the big farmers. Therefore, I do not think there is any great mystery as to where it is going. You can calculate how much has gone where. As you know, the foreign capital is also coming in and because of our position regarding the resources, we have to offer new concessions now to attract foreign capital and I think that this private sector is being allowed to maintain such a powerful position in the economy that we have even got to a stage of denationalisation! Hon. Members will remember that towards the end of the second Plan, when the question of denationalisation arose—where it is a question of expanding the public sector at a much more rapid rate—a cry arose that some public sector enterprises should be sold back to the private capital and they should be allowed to buy shares. That was the beginning of denationalisation. Of course, I am very happy that on behalf of the Government it has been stated in the House that this proposal has been dropped. But how does it come at all, after ten years of Planning? That shows the working of the public sector.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I shall finish in five minutes. I want to make a few remarks about the question of resources. Many things have been said about this, though I fail to see how esthusiasm can be generated when the Planning Commission itself counsels despair. I do not know. Despair is there in the pages of this book itself, where they say that the physical cost of our development programmes will be Rs. 8,300 crores but that we cannot allocate more than Rs. 7,500 crores. The confession of defeat is there; they have no confidence that they can reach the physical targets. Then how do they expect the country to be enthused about it. I say that the Government and the Planning Commission seem to have an obsession

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

that the only source of raising domestic resources is taxation. That is practically the only major source, as they think. Everybody agrees that that also is reaching the saturation point. As far as indirect taxation is concerned, many speakers have mentioned that when Rs. 1,600 crores are going to be imposed, it will only raise the prices further and lead to inflation. As far as direct taxation is concerned, the higher income-groups must be taxed much more, but for certain reasons this is not being done. But apart from taxation, when you have a centrally planned economy, are there no other sources for raising resources except taxation? Certainly there are but what are the new steps taken towards achieving that? What about nationalisation? Are we never going to nationalise anything more? What about banks? Here you want to hold the price-line and control inflation when this huge amount of banking capital is available mainly for strengthening and allowing the private sector to develop and indulge in its activities which are uncontrolled in a sense that much of this money—perhaps 60 per cent—is utilised for non-priority purposes and non-essential purposes such as for luxury and semi-luxury production. If the banks are taken over by our Government—and this is a vital, strategic instrument of planning—and if you keep the banking system in your hands—not that it will immediately bring you a huge lot of liquid capital—that control of banks will allow you to divert the resources according to the Plan into channels which are in the national interests so that the resources are not frittered or wasted away.

Then, our public sector undertakings are going to make a very miserable contribution to the public exchequer, to the developmental revenues. There is nothing in the Plan to inspire one to feel that the capacity of these sectors is there to contribute much more, that there is capacity and it can be and will be exploited.

Then State trading in foodgrains was once mooted by the ruling party at some session in Nagpur or some other place. It has been quietly dropped. It was calculated that it would put a profit of Rs. 700 crores in the hands of the Government by eliminating the excess profits made by the middlemen. That would have left something in our hands—State trading in industries in which we still enjoy to a very large extent a near monopoly position in the foreign markets as in jute goods. Still, the Government does not intervene. I think such things are happening as, perhaps, would lead to the complete ruin of this industry. After a few years more, the markets will be lost to us in an industry whose exports are giving us from Rs. 130 crores to Rs. 150 crores a year by way of foreign exchange.

In conclusion, I would like to refer to the subject-matter of one of my substitute motions. I would like to ask, how is it that such an important thing—I would call it imponderable—is left out completely out of the reckoning of the Planning Commission's aims and objectives, *viz.*, this question of our export trade? Many Ministers have stated many a time that if we are to service our foreign loans and pay for our imports, this is the most vital thing.

We are running a huge deficit in our balance of trade. The question of the ECM has come today. I read in the papers today that the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Britian and the Bank of England are putting pressure on British firms operating abroad to remit back a bigger proportion of their profits. We have been quite pleased that they have been reinvesting a big portion of their profits, but they are now being pressurised by the Bank of England to remit back their profits.

Then comes the ECM. Even the Finance Minister has made the state-

ment that we are entirely dependent on the good offices of Britain to secure some sort of protection and safeguards for us. But what is our role? Britain, ECM countries and we are members of the GATT and these restrictive tariffs and preferences are quite contrary to the spirit of GATT. What is our independent role? Do we fight ourselves to protect our trade and to develop our exports? Are we going only to rely on Britian's goodwill to fight on behalf of us when they negotiate with the ECM countries and say, "You must give some safeguards to poor India also."?

If this is the method we are going to follow, I would suggest that this whole chapter of foreign trade on export objectives and targets should be scrapped for the present. Let it be put into cold storage. Do not ask the House to approve it, because it is a complete imponderable. We do not know what the future holds for us. There can be very serious consequences. Tell us what you are going to do about it. Let us see where the position stands regarding that.

The hon. Prime Minister spoke of the vision of the future, the great pilgrimage on which the people have embarked, etc. But I would submit with great respect that the burdens imposed on the common man have to be compensated by something else. Maybe we cannot lower the prices just now. Maybe we cannot give them cheap consumer goods. There are other countries where, although the prices of their consumer goods are high, it is partly compensated by cheaper social services. But in our Plan, the expenditure on social serces is to be cut down. The real wages of the workers have declined to the pre-war level. In these circumstances, you cannot expect the people to be enthusiastic or willing to sacrifice more if they find that this is the way targets will remain unfulfilled and whatever national wealth is generated, a major part of that will be appropriated by a small handful of rich people, while they continue to suffer.

Mr. Chairman: As soon as I ring the bell, I expect hon. Members to wind up within two minutes. Otherwise, many people will not get any chance to speak. Shri Bangshi Thakur.

Shri Bangshi Thakur (Tripura—Reserve—Schd Tribes): Sir, without entering into details and controversy, I would like to point out some impartant aspects of planning in the light of current world situation both economic and political. The present chaotic political tension in global sphere has its main root not in politics, but based on two diamentrically opposite economic outlooks, i.e. between free enterprise of the USA, and the economic policy of the U.S.S.R. the say of U.S.S.R. about free enterprise of the U.S.A. is that it has not been able to ensure minimum economic security to all sections of our people. On the other hand, the USA version about Soviet economy is that her general standard of living is too poor and USSR has taken away most of the attributes of political liberties of its people. Up till now, these are the facts based on which the two world outlooks are playing mutually hostile roles. Therefore, the fundamental problem before the world-states is to create a state pattern in such a way that it would be able to ensure to its people both political liberty and economic security.

In this context we should discuss the economic planning of our country. Our Constitution has guaranteed the political liberty of our people and, at the same time, through the Directive Principles of State Policy it has declared its utimate aim in achieving economic security to our people. Hence, as if to overcome the shortcomings in economic planning of both sides our Government has adopted a systematic policy of economic development through planning. This is the distinguished feature of our economic planning. The success of our economic planning will solve the world's hardest problem.

[Shri Bangshi Thakur]

Madam, in industrialising our country, if we are to keep pace with the highly industrialised countries of the world, the help of the private sector is essentially required to fill the deficit of the public sector. Such scope is there in our planning.

To strengthen the defence and for overall industrialisation of the country, establishment of basic industries is indispensable. So in our planning priority has been given to the growth of basic industries.

In the opinion of some of us, our progress is insignificant. In this respect, I would like to say that the highly developed and advanved countries of the world had to work hard for long years to come to their present status. So, one cannot expect a backward country like India to show miracles in 14 years. I will quote some statistics regarding production in the different countries of the world which will be helpful for comparative study. I am giving the figures for 1951 and 1958 in respect of petroleum, coal and iron. The figures are like this:

(In thousand metric tons)

	Petroleum		Coal		Ironore	
	1951	1958	1951	1958	1951	1958
U.S.A.	303754	330934	519857	389358	95376	36701
Canada	6435	22497	14845	8558	3236	7923
U.K.	152	146	226463	219287	4504	4008
France . .	313	1386	52972	57721	9632	19320
Germany Federal Republic .	1367	4432	119925	133582	3243	4132
Czechoslovakia .	119	106	17900	25812	530	841
Japan	330	367	43312	4967	620	1144
U.S.S.R. .	42253	113205	202464	352990	26057	51803
India	265	495	34858	46063	2378	3739
Australia .		..	17891	20723	1428	2395

With all this documentary evidence before us, I cannot understand how the picture can be called gloomy. Besides, the implementat on of our Planning has been started from 1952. So our rate of progress is satisfactory and quite commendable.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Is it so?

Shri Bangshi Thakur: Now, I would like to say a few words about Tripura, one of the most backward regions in India. Tripura has stepped into the Third Five Year Plan. In the First and Second Plan the money allotted was about Rs. 2 crores and 9 crores respectively. In the Third Plan Rs. 16 crores have been allotted to Tripura. But, in the light of the big amount spent in the First and Second Plan, it can be said that the implementation has not been satisfactory. The way in which the last Plans have been implemented has created doubts about the efficient and successful implementation of the Third Plan. Naturally, the question arises in the minds of the people whether such a big sum will be properly utilised or not.

There is no progress in regard to food production in Tripura though many lakhs have been and are being spent. Similarly, no progress is seen in regard to Government-run fishery, though very big sums are being spent. It seems that the authorities concerned are either indifferent or inefficient to shoulder the responsibility of feeding the hungry people.

As far as refugee rehabilitation, jhumia rehabilitation, establishment of small, village, and cottage industries postal Communications and irrigation are concerned, the functioning of the Government is not at all satisfactory. So, the people are suffering very much.

The setting up of the new zonal system in Tripura has invited agitation and demonstration from its people. One of the main points against such a new step is that the transport system in Tripura is still backward.

Being inhumanly treated by the Pakistan Government, some tribal families of Chittagong Hill Tracts were compelled to take shelter in Tripura. The Tripura Government did not give them shelter in Tripura. On the contrary, they have been handed over to Pakistan Government. On the way to Pakistan, on foot one women had given birth to a child, but owing to hardship and exhaustion, both the mother and the child died on the way. Such an action on the part of the Tripura Government cannot be supported.

From the erosion of river Feni production of the Sabroom sub-divisional town of Tripura has become impossible because of the objection raised by the Pakistan Government against our adopting any measure to serve the purpose, even though negotiations have been going on for a long time to reach an agreement in this matter betwen the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan.

In Tripura, due to the upward trend of price-index, the sufferings of the people at large know no bounds. Government seem to be completely unaware of this. To remedy all these drawbacks, the only alternative is to give adequate power to the people of the Union Territory of Tripura in the form of a Legislature.

श्रीमती उमा मेहरू (मीनापुर) : मैडम चेयरमैन, मैं इस विषय पर बोलना चाहती थी लेकिन हाउस में चारों तरफ से जो लोग बोले उन्होंने कोई ऐसा विषय नहीं छोड़ा जिस पर और लोग भी बोल सकें।

मैं इस तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना का स्वागत करती हूं और इसका स्वागत इसलिए करती हूं कि इन प्लानों की वजह से आज देश की सूरत में बराबर फर्क पड़ रहा है। देश में बराबर प्लानिंग हो रहा है और आज वह समय इस आजाद देश में आया है कि हम तीसरी प्लान बनाने बैठे हैं।

तीसरी योजना जो हमको दी गयी वह तो बहुत मोटी है और हमारे पास इतना वक्त नहीं था कि उसको पढ़ सकें, इसलिए हमने उसकी समरी को पढ़ा है और समरी पढ़ कर हमने देखा है कि इसमें क्या क्या चीजें हैं। समरी पढ़ने के अलावा हम देश में योजनाओं का असर देख रहे हैं। हम केवल पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर ही नहीं हैं बल्कि हम वर्कर भी हैं और बाहर भी काम करते हैं। हम देहातों में और शहरों में घूमते हैं और हम रचनात्मक काम करते हैं। हम बाहर देख रहे हैं कि देश में पहली और दूसरी योजनाओं का क्या असर हुआ है। हमारी योजनाओं का ज्ञान किताबी ही नहीं है, बल्कि हम असली तौर से देख रहे हैं कि उनका क्या असर हुआ है। उसे देख कर हमें खुशी होती है। हमें शहरों की सूरतें बदली हुई दिखायी देती हैं। कारखानों को देखते हैं कि वे कितनी अच्छी तरह से चल रहे हैं। यह सब तरक्की देख कर हमें खुशी होती है।

और आज जो यह तीसरी योजना हमारे सामने आयी है इसको देखने से हमको खयाल होता है कि इसमें देहातों की तरफ खास कर रुख किया गया है, जो कि बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि आज हमारे देहातों की हालत अच्छी नहीं है। देहातों की तरफ जो रुख है उसको देख कर हमें उम्मीद है कि इस प्लान में हमें सफलता होगी।

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

16·52 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने यह तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना पेश की और जब उन्होंने इसे पेश किया तो उन्होंने हाउस से कहा कि यह कोई पार्टी की योजना नहीं है, यह सारे देश की योजना है, यह सारी पार्टीज की योजना है और यह सभी की है, क्योंकि आजाद देशों में जो योजनायें बनती हैं वे सारे देश की होती हैं किसी एक पार्टी की नहीं होतीं और हर एक को उनमें मेहनत करनी होती है ।

यहां पर हमारे भाइयों ने योजना पर अलग अलग व्याख्यान दिए लेकिन किसी ने कोई विशेष सजेशन्स नहीं दिए, कोई बातें नहीं बतायीं कि यह हो या वह हो सिवाय हमारे एक भाई श्री अशोक मेहता के । उन्होंने कई ऐसी तजवीजें पेश की जो कि काबिले गौर है और मैं समझती हूं कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर उन पर गौर करेंगे और देखेंगे कि उनको कहां तक अमली तौर से मंजूर किया जा सकता है ।

इस समय हमारे सामने एक खास सवाल है और वह सवाल यह है कि अगर इस योजना को हम कामयाब बनाना चाहते है तो हमको एग्रीकल्चर की तरफ ध्यान देना है । हमको तीन चीजों की खास जरूरत होती है कि हमको खाना मिले, मकान मिले और कपड़ा मिले । इस वक्त हमारी हालत यह है कि चाहे हमको कपड़ा और मकान कुछ कम भी मिले लेकिन हमको खाना जरूर मिले क्योंकि बगैर गिजा के इन्सान जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता । यह मुरत है । तो एग्रीकल्चर को हमको ज्यादा बढ़ाना है ।

इस प्लान को जो हम देखते हैं कि इसमें कोशिश की गयी है कि अनएम्पलायमेंट को कम किया जाए, एग्रीकल्चर को बढ़ाया जाए, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज और कोआपरेटिव मारकेटिंग सोसाइटीज का भी इसमें जिक्र किया गया है, और हमें यकीन है कि अगर ये चीजें हुई तो हमारे सारे देहातों में और देश में बहुत कायाबी होगी ।

इस योजना की जान एग्रीकल्चर है । इसके साथ ही मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि जहां आप देहातों में एग्रीकल्चर की तरफ ध्यान देते है वहां आपको काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए । यह बहुत जरूरी है । इसके लिए उद्योग मंत्र बनाने चाहिए और इस तरह काम करना चाहिए कि काटेज इंडस्ट्री केवल नाम को न चले बल्कि वे सेल्फसफीशेंट हो जाएं । अगर ऐसा होगा तो अनएम्पलायमेंट का प्रश्न बहुत कुछ हल हो जाएगा ।

एग्रीकल्चर के द्वारा हमको फुड प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना है ताकि देश फूड के मामले में भी सेल्फसफीशेंट हो सके ।

साथ ही हम देखते है कि आपने इस योजना में साइंटिफिक और टैक्निकल शिक्षा की ओर भी ध्यान दिया है, और मुझे उम्मीद है कि अगर इस पर अमल किया जाएगा तो बहुत उन्नति होगी ।

सब से बड़ी चीज जो कि इस प्लान में होने वाली है और जिसमें कि मुझे बहुत दिलचस्पी है वह पंचायत राज है । पंचायत राज जो कि इस योजना में कायम होगा वह बहुत ही अच्छी चीज होगी, और मैं समझती हूं कि तभी भारत में सच्चे मानों में स्वराज्य होगा । हमको अपने पंचायती राज को कामयाब बनाना है क्योंकि अगर हमारे पंच काबिल होंगे और अपने हाथ में अपनी हुकूमत करेंगे और अपने भरोसे काम करेंगे तो इससे बढ़ कर कोई दूसरा स्वराज्य हो भी नहीं सकता । यह देख कर हमें खुशी होती है ।

इस प्लान का जिक्र करते हुए बहुत से लोगों ने सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी का जिक्र बड़े लाइट तरीके से किया । मैं उनसे कहना चाहती हूं कि ये जो प्लान आपके सामने पांचवें साल सरकार लाती है इनकी क्या जरूरत है ? ये प्लान आपके सामने इसलिए लाए जाते हैं कि आपको बताया जाए कि इनके जरिए क्या कोशिश की जा रही है । इन प्लान्स के द्वारा गरीबों को रोटी देने की कोशिश की जाती है । यह इन प्लान्स का मकसद है कि जो भी दौलत और धन देश में पैदा होता है उसकी तकसीम इस तरह से करें कि जिसमें इतना ज्यादा फर्क न रहे, न कोई ज्यादा रईस हो और न कोई गरीब रहे । इस मकसद को पूरा करने के लिए ये प्लान आपके सामने लाए जाते हैं कि मुल्क आगे बढ़े ।

अभी मेरे कुछ भाइयों ने सोशल वैलफेयर बोर्ड का जिक्र किया । मुझे तो उन भाइयों से कहना है कि जो सोशल वैलफेयर बोर्ड यहां पर है उसको औरतें चला रही हैं और वह बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है । मुझे नहीं मालूम कि जब वह इसकी चर्चा कर रहे थे तो उनका मतलब किस देश के सोशल वैलफेयर बोर्ड से था । हमारा सोशल वैलफेयर बोर्ड जिसकी बहिनें चलाती हैं वह तो बहुत उम्दा काम कर रहा है । मैं उसका काम अपने भाई को दिखाऊं तो उनको उसको देख कर ताज्जुब होगा और उनको गुरूर भी होगा कि बहिनें उनसे बहुत ज्यादा अच्छा काम इस वक्त इस सोशल वैलफेयर बोर्ड में कर रही हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि इस सोशल वैलफेयर बोर्ड को बन्द करके इसका जो रुपया है वह इसमें लगाया जाए । यह बिल्कुल बेकार चीज है ।

दूसरे उन्होंने कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट की चर्चा की । यह सुन कर मुझे एक अंग्रेजी की कहावत याद आ गयी—इग्नोरेंस इज ए ब्लिस । अगर वह बाहर जाकर देखें तो उनको मालूम होगा कि कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट का कितना काम हो रहा है । मालूम होता है कि कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट का इतिहास उन्होंने नहीं पढ़ा । उसके बारे में जानकारी हासिल नहीं की लेकिन केवल अपने ख्याल से एक चीज कह दी और कह दिया कि इसका रुपया भी प्लान में डाल दिया जाए ।

तो ये चीजें मैंने सुनीं ।

अभी एक दूसरे भाई रामेश्वर राव जी ने जिक्र किया कि दो योजनाएं आयीं लेकिन बहुत से देहातों में और गांवों में कुछ भी काम नहीं हुआ है । मैं उनको बताऊं कि जिस वक्त आजाद मुल्क में ऐसी योजनाएं आती हैं तो उस आजाद मुल्क के बच्चे, मर्द और औरतें अपने पूरे दिल से उनमें लगती हैं और इस वजह से देश के कोने कोने में तरक्की होती है जिन भाई ने कहा कि वहां कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई है उनसे मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि अगर नहीं हुई तो उनका धर्म था—यहां कहने का नहीं वहां काम करके दिखाने का । उनको वहां काम करना चाहिए था । जब तक जनता में जोश नहीं आएगा और आप जब तक जोश के साथ काम नहीं करेंगे तब तक कामयाबी नहीं होगी ।

मुझे अपने प्लानर्स से शिक्षा पर जो उन्होंने रुपया रखा है उसके बारे में कुछ कहना है । मैंने देखा है कि उन्होंने लड़कियों की शिक्षा के लिये कम रुपया रखा है । आप गौर से देखेंगे तो आपको मालूम होगा कि लड़कियों के वास्ते उतना पैसा नहीं दिया गया है जितना कि लड़कों की शिक्षा के वास्ते दिया गया है । किसी देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि उसकी लड़कियों को ज्यादा तालीम दी जाये, ताकि वे योग्य और विद्वान् मातायें बनें और उनके बच्चे भी वैसे ही हों ।

17 hrs

ज्यादा न कहते हुए मैं यह उम्मीद करती हूं कि जो तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना हमारे सामने आई है, वह जरूर सफल होगी, चाहे

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरु]

लोग कितना ही बिगड़ें, नुक्स निकालें और शिकायतें करें कि हमारे प्राविन्स के लिये काफी रुपया नहीं दिया गया है। जो स्पीचिज मैंने सुनीं, उन को सुन कर मुझे यह ख्याल हुआ कि मैं प्लान पर नहीं बल्कि बजट पर स्पीचिज सुन रही हूं, क्योंकि बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने यह शिकायत की कि हमें रुपया नहीं मिला। जो लोग कांग्रेस पार्टी में नहीं हैं, दूसरे ख्याल के हैं, दूसरी पार्टियों के हैं, मैं उम्मीद करती हूं कि वे पार्टी की नजर से इस योजना को नहीं देखेंगे और इसको अपना समझ कर आगे बढ़ायेंगे।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं योजना आयोग को इस योजना के वाङ्मय के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूं।

Mr. Speaker: I want somebody to speak on shipping. That is why I have called the hon. Member.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Yes, I shall be speaking on shipping.

जब मैं इस योजना में शिपिंग के विषय को देखता हूं, तो थोड़ा नैराश्य होता है। नैराश्य इस कारण होता है कि फर्स्ट फ़ाइव ईयर प्लान में शिपिंग का टारगेट ६ लाख टन का था, दूसरे प्लान में टारगेट ९ लाख टन का था और तीसरे प्लान में टारगेट ११ लाख टन का रखा गया है, अर्थात् पहली योजना में ३ लाख टन का एडीशन हुआ, दूसरी योजना में करीब ४ लाख टन का और तीसरी योजना में जब कि प्लानर्ज कहते हैं कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट ६० परसेंट बढ़ने जा रहा है और इस कारण हमारा टारगेट दूसरी योजना से ज्यादा होना चाहिये था, शिपिंग में १,८१,००० टन का एडीशन रखा गया है, जो कि इस पुस्तक में दिया गया है। इसके मुकाबले में दूसरी योजना में ४,२५,००० टन का एडीशन रखा गया था। जबकि दूसरी योजना में ५४ करोड़ रुपया शिपिंग के लिये दिया गया था, तीसरी योजना में सिर्फ ५५ करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है अर्थात् सिर्फ एक करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा रखा गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में हम को यह भी स्मरण रखना चाहिए कि हम ८० करोड़ रुपया फूडग्रेन्ज के लिये अमरीका में फ्रेट के लिये देने जा रहे हैं और आज तक एक पैसा भी फडग्रेन्ज के फ्रेट से हमने अर्ज नहीं किया है। स्टील, आयरन और और काटन वगैरह का जो एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट हम करने जा रहे हैं, अगर उसको भी इस में जोड़ें, तो यह धनराशि बहुत ज्यादा हो जाती है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आठ करोड़ रुपया प्रतिवर्ष हम फारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में आयल रिफाइनरीज को, फारेन कम्पनीज को दे रहे हैं, जिसमें हमारी अरनिंग्ज बिल्कुल नहीं हैं।

आज हमारे शिपिंग वर्ल्ड टनेज का .५ परसेंट है। अगर हम इस लक्ष्य को मान लेते हैं, तो पांच बरस के बाद हमारी शिपिंग .३ परसेंट हो जायगी, अर्थात् २ परसेंट कम हो जायगी। कल के **स्टेट्समैन** में एक खबर छपी है कि आन्ध्र में एक कम्पनी फ्लोट हुई है जयन्ती कम्पनी। डा० तेजा के स्टेटमेंट से यह जाहिर होता है कि वह इन दो बरसों में चार लाख टन का एडीशन इण्डियन शिपिंग में करने जा रहे हैं, अर्थात् जो गवर्नमेंट का टारगेट है, उसका दुगना एडीशन दो वर्ष में होने जा रहा है। इसका मतलब यह है कि गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में बड़ी दूरदर्शिता से नहीं देख रही है। उन्होंने एक दूसरी इम्पार्टेन्ट बात यह कही है—

> "Answering questions, Dr. Teja said that the ships would be manned by foreign crew for the present because of difficulties in securing Indian personnel".

हम यहां पर राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात बहुत करते हैं लेकिन डा० तेजा का यह स्टेटमेंट है कि वह दो बरस में चार लाख टन का एडीशन करने जा रहे हैं, जो कि हमारे टारगेट

का दुगना तिगुना है। वह कहते कि हमारे पास इण्डियन क्रू नहीं हैं। मैं गवर्नमेंट से पूछता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद हुए तेरह बरस हो गये हैं और इस अवधि में यहां पर उसने इंजिनियरिंग कालेजिज का जाल सा बिछा दिया है, लेकिन क्या कभी उसने यह ख्याल किया कि हिन्दुस्तानी परसानेल को यहां पर ट्रेण्ड किया जाये। मान लीजिये, कल वार छिड़ जाती है, तो ये फ़ारेन परसानेल, जो कि हमारे शिप्स मे हैं, इस देश के प्रति लायल होंगे, या अपने देश के प्रति। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस बारे में ठोस कदमउठाया जाये और इन परसानेल को, जिनकी तादाद आठ दस हजार होगी, हिन्दुस्तान में ट्रेन किया जाये, ताकि उनकी लायल्टी अपने देश के प्रति हो।

फराक्का बैराज के बारे में मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने कम से कम एक स्टेटमेंट में बड़े जोरदार शब्द मे यह कहा कि फराक्का बैराज बनना चाहिए। मैं प्लानिंग कमीशन को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उसने फराक्का बैराज के लिये काफ़ी रुपया ५६ करोड़ रुपया रखा है, जिसमें से २५ करोड़ रुपया थर्ड फाइव-यीअर प्लान में खर्च होगा और बाकी नो बरस के अन्दर खर्च होगा। मैंने पहले भी यहां पर कहा था कि सिन्ध वाटर ट्रीटी करने से पहले फ़राक्का बैराज का मामला तय होना चाहिये। मेरी बात पर उस वक्त किसी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। सिन्ध वाटर ट्रीटी करके पाकिस्तान ने अपनी समस्या हल कर ली। आज जब हिन्दुस्तान फराक्का बैराज के लिये तैयार होता है, तो पाकिस्तान अड़ंगा लगाता है और कहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान को फराक्का बैराज बनाने का कोई हक नहीं है। मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस बारे में एक मजबूत और ठोस स्टैण्ड लिया है कि पाकिस्तान माने या न माने, फ़राक्का बैराज बन कर रहेगा।

जहां तक कोल के शार्टेज का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार को बहुत दिनों के बाद ख्याल आया कि कोल कोस्टल शिपिंग से जाना चाहिए। आप जानते हैं कि हमारी फ्रेट पालिसी क्या है। अगर रेलवे से कोल जाता है, तो एक हजार मील के बाद उसका कोई फ्रेट नहीं लगता है, उस का कोई भाड़ा नही देना पड़ता है। अगर सरकार चाहे कि उसी रीति से कोस्टल शिपिंग वाले भी एक हजार मील के बाद फ्रेट न लें तो वह सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि रेलवेज तो राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है, वहां तो सरकार कर सकती है, लेकिन ९० परसेंट कोस्टल शिपिंग प्राईवेट सैक्टर में है और प्राईवेट सैक्टर का ट्रेडर, बनिया, ऐसा कोई काम करने के लिये तैयार नहीं होगा, जिसमें उस को किसी प्रकार का लास हो। अगर कोल शार्टेज को दूर करना है, तो कोस्टल शिपिंग की तरक्की होनी चाहिये और फ्रेट स्ट्रक्चर ऐसा होना चाहिए कि इण्डियन शिपिंग को फायदा पहुंच सके।

विशाखापत्तनम् शिपयार्ड की कैपेसिटी यह आंकी गई है कि वहां पर प्रतिवर्ष ५० हजार टन के जहाज तैयार होंगे और पांच बरस बाद साठ हजार टन के जहाज तैयार होंगे, अर्थात् सिर्फ दस हजार टन की तरक्की की गई है। हम देखते हैं कि डा० तेजा ने जितने आर्डर दिये हैं, वे फारेन शिपयार्डज को दिये हैं और एक पैसा भी हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड को मिलने वाला नहीं है, क्योंकि वहां पर जहाज बनाने की कैपेसिटी नहीं है, उसका विकास नहीं किया जा रहा है और अच्छे जहाज वहां पर नहीं बनाए जा सकते हैं। ऐसी अवस्था मे अगर कोई शिपिंग कम्पनी स्टार्ट करेगा, तो वह किसी दूसरी जगह से जहाज लायेगा और कम्पनी स्टार्ट करेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि विशाखापत्तनम् का इतना विकास होना चाहिए कि हमारी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो जाये। कोचीन में मैकिड शिपयार्ड के बारे में बहुत दिनों से बात हो रही है लेकिन इसका काम अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है। हमें चाहिये कि जो जहाज हम बाहर से खरीद रहे हैं, उन जहाजों को हम हिन्दुस्तान में ही तैयार करें, यहीं पर कंस्ट्रक्ट करें।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

विशाखापत्तनम् के बारे में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। डाई डाकिंग के वास्ते हमारे जहाज आज सिंगापुर जाते हैं, अदन जाते हैं, लन्दन जाते हैं, फारेन हार्बर्ज में जाते हैं। यह रुपया हमें बचाना चाहिये हम करीब दो तीन करोड़ रुपया साल का इस काम में खर्च कर देते हैं और यह फारेन कंट्रीज को जाता है। यह शर्म की बात है। आप कम से कम विशाखापत्तनम् में डाई डाक बना दीजिये। सात आठ बरस से यह मांग चली आ रही है। इससे दो लाभ हो सकते हैं। पहले शिप का कंस्ट्रक्शन ओपन डाक सिस्टम से होता था और यह तरीका पुराना पड़ गया। अब डाई डाक सिस्टम को काम में लाया जाता है और इसमें शिप कंस्ट्रक्ट किया जाता है। एक तो यह लाभ है और दूसरा लाभ यह है कि रिपेयर का काम हो सकता है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि विशाखापत्तनम् में डाई डाक होना चाहिये ताकि इन दोनों लाभों से हम वंचित न रहें और फारेन एक्सचेंज भी बचा सकें।

जहां तक शिपिंग का सम्बन्ध है, यह बहुत दिनों से अपरिचित सा विषय रहा है। इसकी आज के जमाने में उपेक्षा नहीं की जानी चाहिये। यह हमारी मैकिण्ड लाइन आफ डिफेंस है। आप देख रहे हैं कि युद्ध के बादल चारों ओर मण्डरा रहे हैं। हमारी कोस्ट लाइन 3,000 मील के करीब है। उसकी हमें रक्षा करनी है। उसकी रक्षा करने की हम में ताकत होनी चाहिये और इतनी ताकत अवश्य होनी चाहिये कि अगर कोई विदेशी ताकत हम पर हमला करे तो हम उसका जवाब दे सकें। बेशक डिफेंस के सवाल को प्लान में स्थान नहीं दिया गया है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हमारे पास अच्छा शिपयार्ड होगा तो उसमें सब-मैरीज भी तैयार हो सकती है, डार-शिप भी तैयार हो सकते हैं, क्रूजर भी तैयार हम कर सकते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप इन सब को तैयार करना शुरू कर दें लेकिन हम इस स्थिति में हों कि अगर जरूरत पड़े तो इनको भी तैयार कर सकें। मैं नहीं कहता कि आर्मामेंट की तरफ आप जायें लेकिन आप व्यापार की तरफ तो अपना ध्यान दें और कल अगर जरूरत हो तो व्यापारी चीज को आप आर्मामेंट में भी बदल सकते हैं।

मैं अन्त में यही कहना चाहता हूं कि डाई डाक का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, शिपिंग का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया इस काम के लिये रखा जाए।

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Govind Das, I shall call Shri Raghubir Sahai also. He is an expert on decentralised democracy. I am not minimising the importance of other Members.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): No one from Mysore has been called.

Mr. Speaker: One has been called already.

Shri Achar: Not from this side.

Shri P. S. Daulta: None has spoken from the Hindi-speaking area of Punjab.

Mr. Speaker: I shall keep my eye on Shri P. S. Daulta.

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, इस तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का मैं हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं और जब मैं ऐसा करता हूं तो इस का एक प्रधान कारण यह भी है कि इस निर्माण के युग में हमें देश का दो प्रकार से निर्माण करना है—(१) आधिभौतिक वस्तुओं का निर्माण और (२) नई पीढ़ी का निर्माण, उस निर्माण में सब से पहले इस तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ नैतिक और आध्यात्मिक निर्माण की बात भी कही गई है। हम आधिभौतिक निर्माण में तो, जब से स्वतन्त्र हुए हैं, तब से लगे हुए हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में, चाहे

हमारी कितनी भी आलोचना क्यों न की जाये, किन्तु यह मानना होगा कि हमें आधिभौतिक निर्माण में बहुत दूर तक नहीं तो कुछ दूर तक सफलता भी मिली है। लेकिन अब तक हमारा ध्यान नैतिक और आध्यात्मिक निर्माण की ओर जितना होना चाहिये था उतना नहीं था और सब से पहले मुझे यह देख कर हर्ष हुआ कि तृतीय योजना में नैतिक और आध्यात्मिक विषयों के बारे में भी कुछ विचार किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक छोटा सा साहित्यकार हूं और भारतीय संस्कृति से मुझे प्रेम है। इस समय संसार की जैसी अवस्था है, उस अवस्था में जब भारत सब से मैत्री रखने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है, तो उस प्रयत्न में हमें तब तक सफलता नहीं मिल सकती जब तक कि हम अपनी नई पीढ़ी का निर्माण नैतिक और आध्यात्मिक बिना पर न करें। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि भारतवर्ष ने आकाश की ओर ही देखा है पृथ्वी की ओर नहीं उन से मैं सहमत नहीं हूं। हम ने आधिभूत और अध्यात्म दोनों की ओर देखा है। लेकिन इस के साथ ही इस में भी सन्देह नहीं हो सकता कि भारतवर्ष में अध्यात्म प्रमुख रहा है। आज भी भारतवासियों के खून में वही भावनायें प्रधान रूप से है और मुझे यह देख कर हर्ष हुआ कि इस योजना में इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ विचार किया गया है।

हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति बड़ी दोषपूर्ण है। इस शिक्षा पद्धति के परिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में कई आयोग बने, कई समितियां बनी, उन की रिपोर्टें भी हमारे सामने आयी परन्तु यह खेद की बात है कि हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में कोई आमूल परिवर्तन नहीं हुए, जिन परिवर्तनों की अत्याधिक आवश्यकता थी, वे भी नहीं हुए। मैं आशा करता हूं कि अब इस तीसरी योजना में नैतिकता और आध्यात्मिकता की बात कही गई है तो हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति में भी आमूल परिवर्तन करने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा।

अब कुछ बातें मैं आधिभौतिक निर्माण के विषय में भी कहना चाहता हूं। जहां तक आधिभौतिक निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है, यह बात सब लोग स्वीकार करेंगे और अभी मेरी बड़ी बहन उमा नेहरू जी भी कह रही थीं और उन से मैं सर्वथा सहमत हूं कि आधिभौतिक निर्माण में जब तक हम खेती को प्रधानता नहीं देंगे तब तक हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है। जब श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन कृषि मंत्री थे उस समय मैं ने उन से इसी लोक सभा में एक आश्वासन लिया था कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में खेती को सर्वप्रथम स्थान दिया जायेगा, प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी। मुझे हर्ष है कि यह बात भी हुई है।

जहां तक खेती का सम्बन्ध है, उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये तीन बातों की प्रधानतया आवश्यकता है, आबपाशी की, खाद की और अच्छे बीज की। जहां तक आबपाशी का सम्बन्ध है, हम ने बड़े बड़े बांध बना दिये हैं जिन से हजारों और लाखों एकड़ जमीन सींची जायेगी। लेकिन मुझे क्षमा किया जाये, अध्यक्ष जी, अगर मैं यह कहूं कि यदि आरम्भ से ही हम इन बड़े बड़े बांधों को पीछे रख कर लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता देते तो शायद जितना लाभ हमें इन बड़े बड़े बांधों से हुआ है, उन की अपेक्षा कहीं अधिक लाभ होता। फिर इस योजना के सम्बन्ध में यहां की जनता के मन में बहुत उत्साह भी नहीं है। इस का यह कारण है कि ये बड़ी बड़ी आबपाशी की योजनायें एक विशिष्ट स्थान की सहायता देती हैं, और ज्यादातर आबादी और ज्यादातर स्थान ऐसे रह जाते हैं जहां बड़ी बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं से कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं पहुंचता। जब तक खेती करने वालों को यह बात महसूस नहीं होगी कि ये योजनायें गांव गांव में उन की सहायता के लिये हैं, तब तक उन के मन में इस योजना के प्रति उत्साह की उत्पत्ति नहीं हो सकती। और बिना उत्साह के कोई काम नहीं चल सकता। कम से कम प्रजातन्त्र देशों में, जहां कोई भी योजना बिना प्रजा के सहयोग के नहीं चल सकती वहां प्रजा के मन में योजना के प्रति

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

उत्साह की आवश्यकता है । इसलिये मुझे हर्ष है कि इस योजना में लघु सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस पर सब से अधिक ध्यान दिया जायेगा और जो कुछ कहा गया है उसे कार्य रूप में परिणत करने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा ।

इस सिंचाई, अच्छे बीज और खाद के कारण कृषि की उन्नति तो होगी लेकिन उसी के साथ लघु उद्योग धंधों की आवश्यकता है । हमारे यहां बिजली की उत्पत्ति हो रही है, बिजली बढ़ रही है । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो नई बिजली की ताकत हमें मिले वह जो पुराने बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं उन को न दी जाये । उस बिजली का उपयोग कुटीर उद्योगों में हो । गांव गांव में बिजली पहुंचाई जाये जिस में कृषि के साथ साथ हमारे कृषकों के लिये छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे भी बन सकें । इसलिये यदि हमें लोगों की आर्थिक अवस्था सुधारनी है और अधिभूत की ओर ध्यान देना है तो मैं दो बातें जड़ की मानता हूं, एक तो लघु सिंचाई की योजनायें जो गांव गांव में जायें और दूसरे लघु उद्योग धंधे ।

अब विरोधी पक्ष से कुछ बातें कही गयीं उन के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ संक्षेप में कहना चाहता हूं । कल यहां कहा गया कि कीमतें न बढ़नी चाहियें । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि रिपोर्ट में इस सम्बन्ध में बार बार ध्यान खींचा गया है और एक पूरा अध्याय ही इस योजना में इस विषय में है । इस सम्बन्ध में निश्चित बातें सुझाई गई हैं, और वे बातें ये है : सरकार को इस समय उन स्थानों से खरीद करनी चाहिये जहां भाव गिरते हों । इस से सरकार को कम कीमतों में, सस्ते दामों में अन्न भी मिलेगा और साथ ही ऐसे स्थानों पर खरीद होने से वहां पर जो भाव एकदम घट जाते हैं वे घटेंगे भी नहीं । फिर सरकार को जो अनाज हो उस को ऐसे स्थानों पर भेजने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये जहां पर एका एक मंहगाई हो । हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना है कि न तो भाव इतने बढ़ जायें कि लोगों को मंहगाई के सबब से कष्ट हो और न भाव इतने गिर जायें कि किसानों को उन के उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य न मिल सके । पूरा कंट्रोल तो हो नहीं सकता । उस के बुरे नतीजे हम देख चुके हैं, और न यह हो सकता है कि बिल्कुल किसी तरह का नियंत्रण न रक्खा जाये । इस लिये इस योजना में मध्यम मार्ग सुझाया गया है कि न भाव बढ़ने दिये जायेंगे और न अधिक घटने दिये जायेंगे, इस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं । लेकिन कार्य रूप में इस विषय को परिणत करना आसान नहीं है । इस सम्बन्ध में कृषि मंत्रालय को बहुत सजग रहने की आवश्यकता होगी और बहुत बड़ी जम्मेदारी कृषि मंत्रालय के ऊपर इस बात की होगी कि वह इस बात को बराबर देखता रहे कि भाव जरूरत से ज्यादा बढ़ने भी न पायें और जरूरत से ज्यादा घटने भी न पायें ।

फिर आर्थिक समानता की बात कही गई । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि योजना के पहले अध्याय में ही इस विषय के सुझाव हैं । मुख्य सुझाव टैक्सेशन की नीति के सम्बन्ध में है । इस विषय में शहरों में कुछ काम हो रहा है, और शहरों में होना भी चाहिये क्योंकि गरीबों से हम बहुत टैक्स वसूल नहीं कर सकते । इनकम टैक्स का जो विधेयक हमारे सामने उपस्थित हुआ है वह आर्थिक असमानता को दूर करने का अवश्य प्रयत्न करेगा । इसी के साथ कम्पनी ला में उचित परिवर्तन किया गया है । फिर एक नीति इस योजना में और निश्चित की गई है कि जिन लोगों के पास पहले से बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधे हैं उन को नये उद्योग धंधे डालने के लिये प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जायेगा । नये उद्योग धंधे ऐसे लोगों को डालने को दिये जायेंगे जो कि अभी इस क्षेत्र में उतरे नहीं हैं । अतः जो धनवान हैं उन को अधिक धनवान न बनाया जाय, नये

नये लोगों को नये नये उद्योग धंधे दिये जायें जैसा कि इस योजना में कहा गया है ।

इसी के साथ आर्थिक असमानता को दूर करने के लिये इस तरह की शिक्षा की भी आवश्यकता होगी, जिस को हम टैक्नीकल शिक्षा कहते हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में भी इस योजना में कहा गया है । मैं ह आशा करता हूं कि इस प्रकार के लोगों को हम अपने देश में तैयार कर सकेंगे जो अपनी शिक्षा की बिना पर अपनी रोजी पैदा कर सकें और आर्थिक दृष्टि से स्वयं उन्नत हो सकें तथा इस देश को उन्नत कर सकें ।

बाहरी सहायता पर हमें कम से कम अवलम्बन रखना है । अभी भी हमारी योजनाओं पर अधिकतर रुपया हमारा ही खर्च होता है । आत्मनिर्भरता के सम्बन्ध में भी यह योजना बहुत कुछ कहती है, और इस विषय में सब से अधिक ध्यान रखना होगा बचत पर । जब हम इस पर ध्यान रक्खेंगे तो हमें फिजूलखर्ची को रोकना होगा, सादगी को लाना होगा । इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे यहां जो नेतृत्व है उस के ऊपर सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है । नेता जो कुछ करते हैं जनता उस का अनुसरण करती है । यदि सादगी का जीवन हमारे नेताओं में नहीं आयेगा, हमारे मंत्रियों में नहीं आये, तो हम यह आशा नहीं कर सकते कि सादगी का जीवन हम इस देश में ला सकेंगे । इसलिये यदि हम को इस गरीब देश में आत्मनिर्भर होना है, यदि हम को अपनी योजनायें अपने द्रव्य से चलानी हैं, यदि हमें बाहरी अवलम्बन पर निर्भर नहीं रहना है, तो इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि अधिक से अधिक हम अपने घर की फिजूलखर्ची को रोकें और दूसरों से ऐसा करायें । इस के लिये मैं फिर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी हमारे नेतृत्व की है । हमारा नेतृत्व जब सादगी से रहेगा और इस का उदाहरण हमारे सामने उपस्थित करेगा तभी देश उस का अनुसरण कर सकेगा । महात्मा गांधी का बहुत बड़ा आदर्श हमारे सामने है । क्या गांधी जी इस बात को जानते नहीं थे, कि उन के लंगोटी लगा लेने से सारे हिन्दुस्तान को कपड़ा नहीं मिल सकता, क्या वे जानते नहीं थे कि सेवाग्राम में एक छोटी सी झोंपड़ी में रहने से सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को मकान नहीं मिल जायेंगे ? लेकिन यह सब जानते हुए भी वे देश के सामने एक आदर्श उपस्थित करते थे । इस बारे में आप उन के जीवन को देखिये । हमें एक आदर्श पर चलाने के लिये उन्हों ने लंगोटी लगाई । जिस प्रकार वे रहते थे लोगों का ध्यान उस तरफ जाता था । अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में कभी शान व शौकत की पूजा नहीं हुई । इस देश में सदा सादगी की, सादे जीवन की पूजा हुई है । हमारा प्राचीन संस्कृति वाला यह देश समस्त बातों को एक तरफ रख त्याग को प्रमुखता देता है । इसलिय मैं आशा करता हूं कि यदि इस योजना को आध्यात्मिक और आधिभौतिक दोनों दृष्टियों से सफल करना है तो हमारे नेतृत्व को आगे आना पड़ेगा ।

जैसा मैं ने आप से कहा, मैं इस पंचवर्षीय योजना का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं । ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं है जिस में दोष न निकाले जा सके, दोष इस में भी निकाले जा सकते हैं, लेकिन आवश्यकता है कि दोषों को कम से कम कर के जो गुण हों उन को अधिक से अधिक बढ़ा कर हम इस योजना को सफल करें और आध्यात्मिक और आधिभौतिक दोनों दृष्टियों से इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश करें ।

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Budaun): Sir, I am very grateful to you for having given me this opportunity to speak on the important subject of the third Five Year Plan. A comprehensive document has been presented to us in regard to this Plan, which gives us an idea as to how the development would take place in our country within the next five years. It is very gratifying to note that in framing this Plan, a larger perspective has been kept in view, *viz.*, how

[Shri Raghubir Sahai]

the development would take place in the next 15 or 20 years with regard to the growth of national income, growth of *per capita* income, growth in agricultural production and industrial production and so on. This Plan, as the first and second Plans, has before it the amelioration of the condition of the rural masses in our country, which constitute virtually 80 per cent of the population of this country. Now, for this very object the programme of community development was launched, and as everybody knows that programme was launched about 9 or 10 years back in our country.

Sir, with the passage of time every year we gain some experience in regard to the working of this programme and now, at the present moment, the panchayati raj has come into existence. The whole programme of panchayati raj has been accepted by the entire country, and it is a matter of gratification to know that in many of these States they are going ahead with this programme of panchayati raj. For instance, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Orissa, Madras, Mysore, and Punjab have gone ahead and they have implemented this programme *in toto* in almost every one of these States. There are some States where relevant legislations have been passed. For instance, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have passed legislations. We also find that in Maharashtra and in Gujerat they are contemplating to introduce relevant legislations in regard to this. We are sorry to note that only in Kerala as well as in West Bengal there is some amount of indifference in regard to this programme. Well, how long this indifference would go on we cannot foresee, but the Planning Commission as well as the Ministry of Community Development should see to it that the indifference shown by these States is also converted into enthusiasm.

The working of the panchayati raj programme has posed certain problems, and I would like to discuss two or three such problems before this House. The other day, Sir, we had the privilege of listening to a very brilliant speech on the Five Year Plan by our distinguished friend Shri Asoka Mehta, and in the course of his remarks he pointed out that all these Plans and specially the community development programme has not done any good to the poorer section of our people. I feel there is a lot of truth in what Shri Asoka Mehta has said. But he should know that the Planning Commission as well as the Government of India as also the Community Development Ministry are alive to this fact, that the poorer section or the weaker section of our people have not been very much benefited by this movement.

Sir, it is a difficult problem and there cannot be any cut and dry solution to it. For instance, it is very difficult to define who are included amongst the weaker sections. It is not only the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who come within this expression, but there are also many other people who can easily come within the weaker section. Steps are now being taken to see that the weaker sections are also benefited by this movement.

We find that more and more allocations are now being made to the panchayat samitis, to the zilla parishads and to the village panchayats to see that the needs of the weaker sections are met. We also find that sub-committees are being constituted to look to the interests of these people, composed of the representatives of these very sections. This very problem has been referred to a committee under the distinguished leadership of Shri Jai Prakash Narain to look into, and we hope that very soon the report of that committee would be available and something tangible would come out of it.

There is another problem which is also posed by the *Panchayati Raj*. Recently we have had elections to the village panchayats in many of the States like Rajasthan, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and now some real problems have come up to the surface. For instance, we have seen in the course of these elections that bitter feuds have come into play and feelings of caste, sometimes resulting in affrays, riots and murders. Corruption has also been noticed and the resultant litigation, involving a lot of money. When all these factors come into play, they cannot be entirely ignored. If in the wake of *Panchayati Raj* all these things have come to stay in the villages, then we shall have to very seriously consider whether *Panchayti Raj* would be to the benefit of the people or not. That makes us think about the problem as to how these elections in the villages should take place in regard to these panchayats. There is a very weighty opinion expressed in the country by responsible people that these elections, at least at the village level, should be on a unanimity basis where there is no contest. It is very easy to say that the election should be held on a unanimity basis. But how to achieve that unanimity? Firstly, in order to achieve that unanimity, it is very necessary that the village people should be educated; it is very necessary that the village panchayats and all the people in the villages should know that they have to return candidates to the village panchayats on the basis of merit and qualifications, and not on the basis of feelings of caste, group or religion.

I am glad to notice that in Rajasthan the State Programme Evaluation Organisation Committee investigated into this matter and came to the conclusion that the smaller a panchayat, the more chances there are for unanimous elections of *panch* and *sarpanch*. This is the finding that has been arrived at by the Rajasthan State Programme Evaluation Organisation and it should be pursued further.

There is another gratifying feature to be noticed, and that is that in Punjab and Rajasthan, wherever unanimous elections have taken place, they have given incentives and rewards to those village panchayats. This should also be pursued further. But, so far as the village panchayats are concerned, we should make up our mind that the elections should be on a unanimous basis.

There is another problem which is being posed under the *Panchayati Raj* and it is this. What is the proper role of the District Collector? There are different patterns in different States. In Rajasthan we find that the Collector is a non-voting member of the Zila Parishad. But when we go to Andhra Pradesh we find that he is the Chairman of all the standing committees of the Zila Parishad. They say that the real power is being wielded by the standing committees. When we go to Madras and Mysore, we find that he is not virtually but is actually the President or the Chairman of Zila Parishad.

Shri Balakrishnan (Dindigul—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The Collector has not got voting rights.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: But he is the President. This variation from State to State, one thing in Rajasthan, another thing in Andhra Prades and a third thing in Madras and Mysore, is confusing. That is inexplicable. I feel that the time has come when a definite policy should be enunciated in regard to the role of the District Collector. I am glad to find that in the course of the discussion in the Third Plan the role has been defined like this, namely, firstly to ensure.

> "coordination at the district level between the Zila Parishad and the technical officers in different fields close contacts between the latter and the Panchayat Samitis and Extension Officers at the block level, and a continuing flow of technical advice

[Shri Raghubir Sahai]

and guidance from the departments at the State level."

and, secondly,

"to assist democratic institutions and the public services in developing the right conventions in day-to-day work and in administrative relationship based on recognition of their distinctive contribution in fulfilling common objectives."

These two different roles of the District Collector can be efficiently performed only when he is away from these institutions but to be sufficiently near them. He should not be a part and parcel of the arena of the Zila Parishad which many a time is controlled by political parties and where, naturally, differences are bound to exist. So, the role of the District Collector should be properly defined. The time has come for that definition and not for procrastination. I find that there is a tendency to postpone the definition of the proper role of the District Collector in certain quarters. I think the time has come when the definite role of the District Collector should be properly defined.

Another problem that is being posed under Panchayati Raj is this. What is the distinct role that the MLAs and the MPs should perform in regard to these bodies? Here also, from State to State we find different patterns. In Rajasthan and in Andhra we find that MLAs and MPs can hold executive offices. For instance, they can become Chairmen of the standing committees as well as of those bodies, whereas in Uttar Pradesh and certain other States they can only be non-voting members or members of the Parishad. Here also, some distinct understanding should be reached and the role of the MLAs and MPs should be defined

I am glad to find that at the recent Hyderabad Conference of the States Ministers and Development Commissioners they came to a decision, namely, the MPs, MLAs or MLCs should be associated with the Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads, but should not have the right to vote or hold office in these institutions. I think this is a very right role for the M.L.A.s and M.P.s in these bodies. The earlier the decision is implemented by all the States, the better.

In regard to Panchayati Raj, there is also the question of training of both officials as well as non-officials. If we want to make the Panchayati Raj institutions a success, both the officials as well as the non-officials shoud be fully trained with regard to their functions and they should see that one should not try to usurp the functions of the other. This desideratum can only be achieved if provision for continuous training is made to train both officials and non-officials at all the levels. We find, at the present moment, there is a lot of confusion in the minds of both officials as well as non-officials as to the role which they have to perform. In my own estimation, if the District Boards had failed, one of the reasons for their failure was that the officials were not associated with these bodies and these non-official bodies did not have the co-operation of the technical officers and their expert advice. In Panchayati Raj, this has already been provided. It is very necessary that both the officials and non-officials should understand what their proper functions are.

My last point in this connection would be that we should see that proper resources are placed at the disposal of these Panchayati Raj Institutions. If we look at the provisions of the various legislations passed by the different States, we find that all these bodies viz. the village Panchayats, the Panchayat samities and the Zila Parishads have the power to raise certain taxes. They are reluctant to make use of this provision. They depend mostly on the grants and allocations made

by the Government. They are not prepared to levy those taxes on the people. This is not a laudable feature. This is not a feature which ultimately will go to the making of Panchayati Raj a success. It is very necessary that these elected people should be able to stand on their own legs and should be able to raise their revenue resources, although I feel that enough resources should be placed by the Government at their disposal. But, they should be able to raise their own resources at the same time.

Lastly, I feel that both the First and the Second Five Year plans have been a great success and they have created a very favourable impression on the entire country. I wish that the Third Five Year Plan should again be a great success. I congratulate and I compliment the Planning Commission for having framed this comprehensive plan.

Shri Balakrishnan: Mr. Speaker, after the successful implementation of the First and the Second Five Year Plans, our country is going to the Third Five Year Plan. It means that our country is marching fast on the road to prosperity. If at all we plan, we plan for the prosperity of the country. Economic planning is meant not merely for the construction of big buildings like the Ashoka Hotel or the multi-storeyed buildings that we see in Parliament Street, or for the mere developmental work on research schemes, but it means something more than that.

Yesterday, our hon. Prime Minister took pride in his introductory speech to refer to the fundamental aim and object of the Plan. In his speech, he said that the fundamental object of the Plan was to achieve the socialist pattern of society, to remove social injustice, to remove the disabilities of the social structure, and to remove inequalities of wealth and income. It is obvious that unless the backwardness of the weaker section is removed and they are upgraded, the fundamental object of the Plan cannot be fulfilled. I hope that this aspect has been fully kept in view in the Plan.

But, as far as the Scheduled Caste people are concerned, in spite of the special preferences given to them under the Constitution, they are still behind the race. In spite of the successful implementation of the First and Second Five Year Plans, the Harijans are still behind the race. This has happened because of the inadequate and insufficient allocation of funds for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes.

In th First Five Year Plan, the allocation for the welfare of these weaker sections was only Rs. 7.8 crores. In the Second Plan, it was Rs. 27.66 crores, and in the Third Plan also, it is only Rs. 40.40 crores. Out of the outlay of an enormous and huge amount of Rs. 10,000 crores odd on this Plan, only these small doses are given in order to upgrade and strengthen the weaker sections.

It may be argued that even the Scheduled Caste people are gaining from the general provisions made in the matter of health, education and housing. It may be true to some extent. But I can say that unless the general economic condition of the Scheduled Castes is improved, it will be very difficult for them to race with other advanced communities. Unless their economic conditions are improved, they cannot utilise the general provisions. For example, even in the Second Plan, several crores of rupees were allotted for protected water supply; several crores of rupees were allotted for rural housing and for the starting of cottage industries in the community development blocks. But I would like to know how many Scheduled Caste people have been benefited by the starting of cottage industries with those general provisions. I want to know also how many Harijan villages were benefited through the protected water supply scheme. If at all Harijan colonies are constructed, it is not out of the general provision or through the community development schemes, but through the special pro-

[Shri Balakrishnan]

vision made for the Scheduled Castes by virtue of the special privileges which have been granted to them. So unless their economic condition is improved, it is very difficult for them to come on a par with the other communities. We should remember that all these special privileges are going to continue only for ten years. So within these ten years, their economic position will have to be improved so that they can stand on their own legs on par with other advanced communities.

Here I am reminded of a golden simile which is being used by our Chief Minister, Shri Kamaraj, whenever he speaks about the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. He used to compare the Scheduled Castes to the last child of a mother who has five children. The last child is very very weak and the mother takes more care of that child, giving him extra milk and nutrition. So there is no use the elder children quarrelling about it. Here also the Government are giving extra privileges and help to the Scheduled Castes. We have to see that within these ten years, the position of the Scheduled Castes is improved to such an extent that they are able to stand on their own legs. Otherwise, after the special privileges in the Constitution are abolished, what will be the position? No Scheduled Caste person will be able to contest election and get elected to this House or to the State Assemblies. One parliamentary election costs Rs. 50,000. A State Assembly election will involve an expenditure of Rs. 25,000. This is the minimum expenditure one will have to incur. Do you think that a Scheduled Caste candidate will be able to contest elections along with the other advanced communities?

So I want to know whether we are going to continue this reservation for ever. If we are continuing it for ever, I have no quarrel. But if we want to abolish it, we will have to bring them up to the level of the other communities so that they can race with the other communities. Regarding the Plan provision, very little amount is given. Unless sufficient amount is allotted, their position cannot be improved. So I would request the Planning Commission to make a sufficient allotment for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes.

As regards the construction of railway lines in the south, I am thankful to the Planning Commission that at least in the Third Plan favourable consideration will be given to the question of constructing some new lines in the south. In respect of railway lines, almost all the Southern States are ill-served. So I am glad that at least in the Third Plan, those lines which are under the consideration of the Planning Commission would be taken up and construction completed by the end of the Plan period.

As regards the Heavy Eectricals Plant, I am sorry the request of the Madras Government was ignored. Madras State is ideally suited for the location of the Heavy Electricals Plant. Madras State stands first in the extension of electricity to rural areas. So the consumption of transformers and other heavy electrical goods is higher in Madras than elsewhere. Hence this Heavy Electricals Plant should have been located in Madras State.

So far as the location of an atomic power station is concerned, even after the supply of Kundah power, the power supply in Madras State will not be sufficient for the consumption of industries. So an atomic power station should also be constructed in Madras State.

As regards the community development schemes, I have heard some Members criticising them. I am sorry that Members of Parliament like Shri D. A. Katti do not realise the real benefit of the community development schemes. At least the elemen-

tary needs of the villages like protected drinking water, food, clothing etc., are being fulfilled by the community development scheme.

18 hrs.

Regarding public co-operation for the Third Plan, I can assure the House that the whole of Madras State under the leadership of our Chief Minister, Shri Kamaraj, will support the Plan wholeheartedly.

Shri Achar: The previous speaker, as well as Shri Raghubir Sahai, who is more or less a specialist on community projects, have spoken about the working of the community projects and panchayat raj. I would like to say a word on that question because it is one of the most important aspects of our planning. Panchayat raj is one of the most important items to which we have to look for the working of the Plan. Especially, I would like to say a word about what exactly the position is in my State.

Unfortunately, the legislation as it stands now is not working properly at all. The District Development Council—in these parts I think it is called by some other name—is practically without any power, it is a purely advisory body. Added to that the Collector is the chairman of that body. So, it is not at all functioning properly.

Just below that we have got what is called the Taluk Development Councils. There, no doubt, thec hairman is elected, but unfortunatly, though he is elected, he has got an executive officer, who was formerly the community projects officer, who is entirely free from the countrol of the Development Council Chairman. He is directly under the control of the Government, of the Ministry, and it often happens there is actual conflict between the elected Development Council Chairman and this executive officer. Sometimes it looks almost ridiculous. Such a conflict happened in one of these Development Councils. The Chairman asked for the tour programme of the executive officer. He feels he is free from the Chairman, and so he said that he had no paper and so could not supply a copy . It goes to this ridiculous extent. Then the Chairman sends him paper and says: "I have herewith sent a paper; kindly send your tour programme." I am giving this only as an illustration, not for the importance of it, but to show how there is absolute conflict going on between the executive officer and the Chairman of the Development Council. You can very well imagine how, in this state of affairs, these community development projects or panchayat raj or the Taluk boards can work. The present legislation has to be amended. There was a proposal that there must be almost uniform legislation all over India. Whether that is feasible or not—there is controversy over it—I would request the Government as well as the Planning Commission and our very enthusiastic Minister of Community Development and Co-operation who is taking a lot of interest in these matters, to look into this aspect of the question and see that the legislation is brought to a level where these institutions can work well.

Before I go into any other point, I would like to have a clarification. I raised this point in the Consultative Committee also, and I would like to have a clear clarification on one or two points which are of vital importance to my State. I refer to page 548, para 28 of the Third Five Year Plan Report. It is with respect to the new railway lines in connection with which there was so much of agitation in the South for so many years. Our Prime Minister also interefered in the matter and finally it was more or less conceded that some new lines must be constructed in the Third Plan period in the South. In this connection, I would like to draw the atten-

[Shri Achar]

tion of the hon. Minister to page 548 of the Third Plan report.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

13.06 **hrs.**

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday August 23, 1961/Bhadra 1, 1883 (Saka).

[*Tuesday, August 22, 1961/Sravana 31, 1883 (Saka)*]

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2066	Welfare of S.C. and S.T. in Orissa	3957
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CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE. 3974—76

Shri Hem Barua called the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the reported production of oil at Cambay and Ankleshwar oil fields.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . COLUMNS 3976-77

(1) A supplementary statement No. V showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the Thirteenth Session, 1961 of Second Lok Sabha.

(2) A copy of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (First Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G. S. R. No. 1028 datedthe 12th August, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 768 dated the 10th June, 1961.

(ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 964 dated the 29th July, 1961 making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(iii) Notification No. G.S.R. 965 dated the 29th July, 1961 making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules 1954

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 3977

Hundred and thirty-ninth Report was presented .

PETITION PRESENTED 3977

Shri S. M. Banerjee presented a petition signed by 1405 petitioners relating to the grievances of the Martin S. Light Railway Yatri Sangha

MOTION RE. THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN . . . 3977—4122

Further discussion on the motion re : Third Five year Plan moved on 21-8-61 continued. The discussion was not concluded

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1961/ BHADRA 1, 1883 (Saka)

Further discussion on the motion re Third Five Year Plan.

GIPND—LS II—947 (Ai) LSD—1-9-61—800.